THE

New Engliſh Tutor:

OR,

MODERN PRECEPTOR.

CONSISTING OF

ORTHOGRAPHY (or the Art of Spelling and Reading) digeſted into a practical Syſtem, under a few plain eaſy Rules, which any Child muſt be capable of retaining.

OBSERVATIONS on the particular Powers of Letters, and of ſuch as vary in their Uſes and Sounds, according to their different Poſitions, the Uſes of the quieſcent Letters, &c. All exemplified by Leſſons, or Exerciſes under them, methodized to advance a Learner in the readieſt Manner to read a modern Author.

ALSO, A

PRACTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

This WORK *is beautified with fine Copper-Plate Cuts, repreſenting ſuch Vices as Children are moſt addicted to, and ſuch Virtues as ſhould be firſt inculcated: Likewiſe ſeveral Fable Cuts, with ſtriking Leſſons, referring to each particular Paſſion,* &c.

By A. FISHER.

LONDON:

Printed for J. RICHARDSON, in Pater-Noſter-Row; and T. SLACK, in Newcaſtle. 1762.

596895

THE

PREFACE.

NOW, *ſuppoſing the preſent Performance ſhould be found conſequential enough to warrant an Apology to the Public why it appeared, &c. without ſubjecting the Apologizer to that common, though ridiculous Guilt of Impertinence, I ſhall preſume this previous Acknowledgement,* viz. *That I was not at firſt induced to it from any Partiality for my own ſuperior Abilities, nor from a Contempt for any one's elſe who has wrote upon the Subject, but from the Importunity of my Bookſeller, who, I warrant you, wanted a Copy of his own as well as his Neighbours; for it muſt be allowed (however I ſhall be able to convince the World of the Uſefulneſs, Advantage, or abſolute Neceſſity of this Work, with ſuch like public-ſpirited Aſſertions common on theſe Occaſions) there are now almoſt as many Spelling-Books as Bookſellers: However, ſuch is my Love for Candour, and Veneration for the unbiaſſed Sentiments of the Public, that I conſented to this Publication but upon theſe Conditions,* viz. *That it ſhould not be crammed with the Recommendations of a Hundred and Fifty Schoolmaſters, half or none of whom perhaps had ever ſeen it; or dedicated to any* Duke, Lord, *or* Great Man *whomſoever;*

and

and till my Bookſeller had declared, that he had not the leaſt Connection with any of the public Criticiſers of literary Performances, ſo that as Proprietors of the Book, or having an Intereſt in its Sale, they might be tempted to bedaub it with undue Applauſes, or as Publiſhers of others of the Kind, might not be ſparing ſhould this deſerve a Drubbing.

I WOULD *not hereby be thought to inſinuate the leaſt Slight on the Judgements of thoſe very ingenious and learned Fraternities; for every Man to his Trade; but of all Trades in the World, the* Bookſeller *for a catch-penny Puff, or wayward Stroke, to ſerve his own Intereſt.*

I AM *afraid this will not be thought ſuitable Language for a Preface;* "Why, ſay they, who does this Scribbler think muſt ſell his Book but the Bookſellers?" *The good* Iriſh *Anſwer for that,* "What care I for the Book, *I have diſpoſed of the Copy Right.*"

WHAT *I have ſaid, which however is literally true, will, I hope, ſufficiently evince, that I had rather refer this Book to the unbiaſſed Judgement of the Public, which is the Voice of Juſtice, than have it recommended by more illicit Means. I ſhall therefore proceed, as is uſual, to give a ſhort Deſcription of my Plan.*

PERHAPS *I ſhall be thought pretty ſingular in my Proceedings, yet I have not aimed to be ſo, nor differed from, or followed others on the Subject, but as I thought them right or wrong; and (conſidering the tranſient Attention paid to Preſatory Diſcourſes) whenever I have deviated from eſtabliſhed* Methods, *I have given ſuch Reaſons for it in adjoining Notes, as will, I hope, carry Conviction with them in Favour of my* own. *So that*

un-

unleſs the courteous Reader will oblige me with his Attention throughout, he cannot poſſibly be a Judge of the Merits, Demerits, Conſiſtency or Inconſiſtency of the Whole; a Favour I cannot expect from any but Teachers of the Language, eſpecially as it is not interlarded with your abſtruſe Obſervations, (beyond the Depth of an Engliſh *Scholar)* viz. *that ſuch or ſuch Modes of Pronunciation,* &c. *are peculiar to Words derived from this or the other learned or foreign Language; for whatever Tongue or Nation they came from, as we have adopted them, they are all* true Engliſh *now, and reducible to the Rules of* Engliſh *Orthography; which, if rightly underſtood, would be generally allowed the moſt perfect and beſt conſtituted Part of our Grammar, as being the moſt conſiſtent with itſelf, though diverſified with the moſt beautiful and regular Variety: And, that it is ſo little underſtood is, becauſe* Engliſh *(particularly Orthography) has long been taught in ſuch a random Method, or rather no Method at all, that were it not our own Mother Tongue, and that from a Knowledge of ſimple Sounds we come to know Words by their frequent Repetition, the Senſe they convey,* &c. *we ſhould never get it at all, and for this Reaſon 'tis, perhaps, that it is thought impracticable to Foreigners. Nay, even moſt Men of the greateſt Learning and Genius, never arrive at a tolerable Notion of* Engliſh, *but from their Knowledge of other Languages, which they have learned in a more exact Manner, and which bear little Affinity to* Engliſh, *and thereby overlook thoſe Idioms peculiar to our own.*

THE *World is certainly very much obliged to Mr* DYCHE, *or any of his Followers who has improved upon him, for the Lights thrown upon this Part of Grammar: But to teach a Scholar to ſpell and read at Ran-*

dom, and then by ſhewing him what he has been about, or rectifying his Errors, to put him to get off a long Table of Orthographical Remarks, by Way of Queſtion and Anſwer, as the Second Part of HIS *Book is frequently taught, is not, I preſume, applying them at the moſt ſeaſonable Time, or in the moſt uſeful or inſtructive Manner. It is not the unmeaning Repetition of Rules, but the conſtant Obſervation, Application, and Practice of them, as they occur in the continual Courſe of Spelling and Reading, that muſt inculcate and make them familiar to us. I have therefore attempted to conſtitute Orthography under a regular Syſtem, and by the Help of as few and as plain Rules as poſſible, beginning with ſimple Sounds and Syllables, advancing to divide by two or three ſhort eaſy Rules, any Child muſt be capable of retaining, and ſuch as have a ſtrict Tendency to proper Pronunciation; proceeding to Diphthongs, their various Powers and Uſes; Obſervations on ſuch Letters as vary in their Sounds according to their various Poſitions; the Uſes of the quieſcent Letters, &c. (in which all the Difficulty of Reading and Spelling conſiſts) exemplified by Leſſons or Exerciſes, conſiſting of Words of the ſame Species relative to their peculiar Rules, methodized to draw on a Scholar in the plaineſt and readieſt Manner to read a modern Author equally exempt from obſolete Words, which are but uſeleſs Lumber, and Proper Names, for which are no Rules; and yet to contain as great a Number of primitive, original Words, in regular Leſſons and Tables, as any Book of its Kind; interſperſed with connected Leſſons of two, three, four Syllables, &c.*

THIS *Work is beautified with fine Copper-plate Cuts, repreſenting ſuch Vices as Children are moſt addicted to, and ſuch Virtues as ſhould be firſt inſtilled, and could be beſt*

beſt repreſented in the Countenance or Attitude of each Figure, &c. *with proper Leſſons upon the Subject, referring to each particular Paſſion*, i. e. Anger, Envy, Pride, Humanity, Charity, Prudence, Content, *which (Example being allowedly more prevalent than Precept) muſt, I think, more effectually produce an early Love and Veneration for Virtue, and Diſguſt and Abhorrence of Vice, than by any leſs exemplary Means; with the Addition of four Copper-plate Fable Cuts*, viz. *on* Education, Induſtry, Cruelty to Animals, *and* Lying: *With Morals and Applications, properly adapted to puerile Life, or the Conduct of Youth; and though I think a Spelling-Book fully ſerves its End, in anſwering all the aforementioned Purpoſes, yet at the Requeſt of my Bookſeller I have annexed an Abſtract of* Engliſh Grammar, *which I was the more willing to comply with, as knowing that many injudicious Maſters confound their Scholars in the moſt tedious and leaſt uſeful Parts of Grammar, and that to ſuch as cannot properly contract for themſelves, this may anſwer the End better than a larger and more critical Syſtem.*

A N

ADDRESS

TO

SCHOOL-MASTERS, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

AS even the beſt conſtituted Syſtem, by being practiſed upon after an erroneous Manner, may be taught to little Purpoſe; and as every Man may be allowed beſt to underſtand his own Plan, I ſhall beg Leave to lay before you a ſhort Explanation of the following:

I AM conſcious that in addreſſing ſuch a Body of Men, I am dictating to many of greater Genius and Learning than myſelf; yet ſuch, perhaps, may be too learned for the Purpoſe, *i. e.* may have ſtudied Letters more than Nature, the Language more than the human Mind; know better what is to be inculcated, than what is practicable, or how to inculcate it; but what will be hard upon me is, that the beſt Properties in the Method I would recommend cannot be deſcribed in Writing, conſiſting of the identical Sounds of Letters, which cannot be expreſſed but by the Mouth only; nor do all who practiſe this Method, mouthe them in the ſame Way; for what in *Scotland* is called the New or *Engliſh* Method of expreſſing the Letters, is, I think, neither *Engliſh* nor *Scotch*, but a Compoſition of both; and they vary ſtill more in ſounding the Vowels, which alone makes that inſuperable Difficulty of never conforming to each other; though we ſhould confeſs that the Generality of that Nation are as ſuperior to ours in Learning,

ing, as we can reckon ourſelves ſuperior to them for Pronunciation.

THE Alphabet will ſufficiently explain itſelf, except the Rhapſodies of Letters immediately before the double ones, which the Scholar ſhould be exerciſed in thus: *b* a Conſonant, *a* a Vowel, *c* a Conſonant, *e* a Vowel, *&c.* till they can diſtinguiſh their Vowels and Conſonants very quick. It is not ſaying there are five Vowels that will render the Scholar quick-ſighted enough to divide by any, of the moſt eaſy, Rules.

BEING made very perfect in all the Sorts of Letters, proceed to long and ſhort Syllables of two Letters, inculcating them according to the adjoining Notes, be very exact in the Pronunciation of ſhort Syllables, *viz. ab, eb, ib, &c.* in which the Difference is ſo minute, particularly between the *e* and *i*, that few Scholars ever diſtinguiſh them at all, but ſound and apply them promiſcuouſly, inſomuch that many of us may remember we never came to a proper Diſtinction of them till we came to conjugate *Latin* Verbs, ending in *et, it, ent, int*, &c. Thoſe who expreſs the Letters in the Manner abovementioned, have an unſpeakable Advantage of other Teachers in this Point, which, when once gained, the Difficulty of ſimple Syllables is over, all other Combinations, as dependent on theſe, being quite eaſy; under each of which I have given a ſufficient Praxis, though without ſtripping the Language of its Prepoſitions and Terminations, and leaving it ſhivering in Monoſyllables like a Winter Tree, or yet claſſing them in the modern Way, *viz.* ſimple and diphthong Syllables together. And note, that the Letters in a Syllable be named quick and in the ſame Breath, that their Sounds be not loſt by Heſitation. Then proceed to divide Words of ſimple Syllables by the three ſhort Rules [*ſee Page* 23 *and* 24] the laſt of which muſt be allowed a great Improvement, as it remedies the Intanglement of initial Letters, comprehends four of the Rules laid down in other Spelling-Books, and gives

Words

Words their proper Pronunciation; ſee Examples under this Rule, Page 26, in which Table all the Words you there ſee in *Italic* Characters, where two Conſonants would go together by other Rules, and require a double Accent for Pronunciation, by *this* will be divided and pronounced properly without that Help. But in caſe of a ſingle Conſonant between two Vowels, this double Accent cannot always be evaded, for many Reaſons, the Chief of which ſee in Page 39, where ſuch ſingle Conſonants as ſound double are ſet in *Italic* Characters; as likewiſe through all the Tables in this Book, the Practice of which muſt aſcertain proper Pronunciation without marked Accents, which nevertheleſs I have not omitted, though I never knew them of any Help to the Learner.

THE Diphthongs, though not ranged in the ordinary Way, will be found, I preſume, in one more practicable, ſucceeded by proper Exerciſes, and two Diviſion Rules, with Examples for Vowels, and compound Words. The Exerciſes are all left undivided, for the Scholar to divide as preſcribed by Rule. All Rules are uſeleſs when Hyphens are uſed, the Hyphens alone being the Scholar's Mark, without Regard to what Letters come before or after them; by Reaſon of which Hyphens, together with Contractions, in Reading Leſſons, *&c.* I could never teach any Spelling-Book with deſired Succeſs to the Scholar, without applying to other Sorts of Books undivided, for the Practice of Rules and reading Exerciſes.

THE Maſter ſhould be careful in the continual Courſe of teaching, to inculcate the various Sounds and Uſes of Vowels, as obſerved under the Diphthongs; how many different Ways there are of lengthening a Vowel, *Page* 33; exerciſing them under their proper Tables as they occur; to be equally exact in the Uſe of ſilent Conſonants, and ſuch as vary in their Sounds according to their various Poſitions by Rules laid down with proper Exerciſes under them, *Pages* 28, 35, 36.

THE

THE beſt Rule that can be given for the Sounds of *ch*, is ſo very vague, and liable to ſo many Exceptions, that, I believe, it will be found beſt for a Native to learn it by Cuſtom, therefore have not inſerted it among other regular Variations, with ſome other Irregularities not ſo proper to puzzle a Child with at firſt. *See Pages* 72, 73, 97.

THE conſiderate Reader muſt conclude that all the forementioned Exerciſes cannot conſiſt of connected Language, being confined to certain Species of Words, any more than *Propria quæ maribus*, *As in preſenti*, *&c.* in the *Latin*. I have not given any connected Leſſons of one Syllable only, having noticed that *bawl*, *bawling out*, in Monoſyllables, or any certain Quantity, gives the firſt Riſe to that odious monotonical Manner of ſpeaking ſo common in Schools, and is the grand Impediment to that Eaſineſs of Expreſſion which is natural to a Language promiſcuouſly conſtituted of long and ſhort Words: We have certainly too many of the latter Sort intermixed with Words of two or three Syllables, with other material Reaſons not ſo neceſſary to be pointed out to a nice Obſerver.

LESSONS not exceeding two Syllables are in moral rather than Scripture Language, the latter abounding more in Repetitions of the ſame Words; and when once Children catch a Way of gueſſing at Words by their Senſe, Shape, or frequent Occurrence, they drop that Attention that ſhould be always kept awake to the abovementioned Obſervations, by which many a good Child can read in his own Book who cannot read in any other; proceed to go ſo far, and no further, than Words within his own *Knowledge*, always uncertain as to thoſe that ſhould extend it; I therefore have not ſtrove to conſtitute Leſſons out of Words from the foregoing Tables, but rather aimed at Variety, by making *this* a Repoſitory of Words, as I think all Books of its Kind ſhould be. However, not pretending to be infallible, and knowing that many Maſters contend for a Re-

Repetition of Words, I have added an Appendix of eaſy and divided Leſſons, for ſuch as teach in that mechanical Way.

I HAVE not meddled with Emphaſis, which all of us pretend to, but few properly practiſe, ſo allowedly above the Capacities of thoſe this Book is intended for, and indeed every one's elſe who cannot comprehend the full Scope, Senſe, Taſte, and Humour of Authors, and their various Subjects. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Yours, &c.

The AUTHOR.

THE

New *Engliſh* Tutor, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of LETTERS.

The Vowels are

a e i o u y w* *a e i o u y w*
A E I O U Y W *A E I O U Y W*

The Conſonants

b c d f g h j k l m n p q
B C D F G H J K L M N P Q

r ſ s t v x z.
R S T V X Z.

b c d f g h j k l m n p
B C D F G H J K L M N P

q r ſ s t v x z.
Q R S T V X Z.

The Saxon Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
𝔄 𝔅 𝔠 𝔇 𝔈 𝔉 𝔊 𝔥 𝔍 𝔎 𝔏 𝔐 𝔑

o p q r ſ s t u v w x y z.
𝔒 𝔓 𝔔 𝔯 𝔖 𝔱 𝔘 𝔙 𝔚 𝔛 𝔜 ℨ.

* w and y are Conſonants when they begin Words, and Vowels in all other Places, ſounding like u and i.

a A *a A* b B *b B* c C *c C* d D *d D*
e E *e E* f F *f F* g G *g G* h H *h H* i I
i I j J *j J* k K *k K* l L *l L* m M *m M*
n N *n N* o O *o O* p P *p P* q Q *q Q*
r R *r R* ſ s S *ſ s S* t T *t T* u U *u U*
v V *v V* w W *w W* x X *x X* y Y
y Y z Z *z Z*.

The Letters in promiſcuous Order.

ſ z x c y l s w t v n u k m h d b t l j i
k f ſ q p e c t r o a s o t g x s.

z x c y u l s w t v n k m h d b t l j i
k f ſ q p e c t r o a s o t g x s.

a *a* d *d* r *r* b *b* p *p* q *q* l *l* n *n* c *c*
e *e* m *m* y *y* k *k* u *u* ſ s *ſ s* f *f* i *i*
g g t *t* o *o* h *h* j *j* w *w* v *v* x *x* y *y*
z *z*.

bacedefgihkſolumnypqwrſsatvexizbocdufg
vtasrwqypnmulohrki.

bacedefgihkſolumnypqwrſsatvexizbocdvhgv
tasrwqypnmulohrki.

baexcellentparticularlywonderfulimpertinl
entſolemnityfirmamentunneceſſarycrumly.

baexcellentparticularlywonderſulimpertinet
ſolemnityfirmamentunneceſſarycrumly.

Double Letters.

ROMAN.

ſſ ſt ſſi ffi ffl fl ct fi ſi ſh fl ſl ff ſk ſb
ſs ſt ſsi ffi ffl fl ct fi ſi ſh fl ſl ff ſk ſb

ITALIC.

ſſ ſt ſſi ffi ffl fl ct fi ſi ſh fl ſl ff ſk æ
ſſ ſt ſsi ffi ffl fl ct fi ſi ſh fl ſl ff ſk æ

An Exerciſe on Double Letters.

Affraſkbeſtrufflepaſſioaffixtruſtpictureſſle
flearoſbachfiraſinſhorepaſſed huſſedcaſkero
baffleaffix.

Note, Some of our moſt ingenious Authors (if ye Wits allow any of us Lacquies to be ingenious) diſtinguiſh the Sounds of the Vowels thus, viz.

A has three diſtinct Sounds, as in *all*, *made*, *band*.
E has three, in *he*, *men*, *there*.
I has three, in *mine*, *mill*, *bird*.
O has three, in *poſt*, *move*, *not*.
U has five, in *full*, *cure*, *hut*, *buſy*, *buy*.

Now all theſe ſeveral Sounds may appear different and diſtinct enough to ſome People for ought I know, but their Differences and Diſtinctions are too minute and critical, I think, for the Diſcernment of little ones; or at leaſt I have not the Art of rendering them practicable, but reduce them into two Sounds, viz. *long* and *ſhort*, as it is diſputable whether or no they have any other Variations of themſelves, but as they partake of the Powers of other Letters with which they are connected.

CHAP. II.

Of SYLLABLES.

Every Vowel is long *when it ends the Syllable*; *as*, ba, be, bi, bo, bu, by; *and* ſhort *when the Syllable ends with a Conſonant*; *as*, ab, eb, ib, ob, ub.

Long Syllables.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
*ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
ſa	ſe	ſi	ſo	ſu	ſy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Short

---

* c *ſounded ſoft is like* s, *as* cede, City, Cypher; *and when ſounded hard is like* k, *as in* Cat, can, *&c.*—— g *ſoft ſounds like* j, *as in* gender, genius; *and ſounds as in* gone, got, gun, *&c. when hard.*— c *and* g *ſound ſoft*

Short Syllables.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

Words of Two Letters.

An am as at be he me we by my do go if of no it on or ſo ho lo to up us is ax ox ye.

ſoft before e, i *and* y, *as* Cement, City, Cypher; *and hard in every other Place, except when* gg *come together, then they are both ſounded hard, tho'* e, i *or* y *follows the latter, as* begging, foggy, Dagger.

L *and* r *following another Conſonant conſtitute the initial Letters*, i. e. *two Letters proper to begin Syllables.*

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry

Two Conſonants before a Vowel, proper to begin Words only.

ſta	ſte	ſti	ſto	ſtu	ſty
ſma	ſme	ſmi	ſmo	ſmu	ſmy
ſpa	ſpe	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu	ſpy

It is needleſs to be particular as to the Number of theſe, for how many Conſonants ſoever begin a Word, they always go to the firſt Vowel.

*Ch, ph, ſh, th, *and* wh, *before the Vowels.*

cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
ſha	ſhe	ſhi	ſho	ſhu	ſhy
tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy
wha	whe	whi	who	——	why

Ch,

---

* *It greatly facilitates the Sounds of theſe double Conſonants to a Child, to mouthe them as ſingle Characters, as they originally were, and are never parted in Spelling; but as this Method cannot be expreſſed but by the Mouth only, I cannot here deſcribe their particular Sounds.*

Thoſe

Ch, ph, ſh, *and* th, *preceding* l *or* r, *conſtitute the Treble initial Conſonants ; as,*

phla	phle	phli	phlo	phlu	phly
phra	phre	phri	phro	phru	phry
ſcha	ſche	ſchi	ſcho	ſchu	ſchy
ſcra	ſcre	ſcri	ſcro	ſcru	ſcry
ſhra	ſhre	ſhri	ſhro	ſhru	ſhry
ſpla	ſple	ſpli	ſplo	ſplu	ſply
ſpra	ſpre	ſpri	ſpro	ſpru	ſpry
ſtra	ſtre	ſtri	ſtro	ſtru	ſtry
thra	thre	thri	thro	thru	thry

A Vowel before Two Conſonants.

and	end	ind	ond	und
ant	ent	int	ont	unt
aſt	eſt	iſt	oſt	uſt
ald	eld	ild	old	uld
ard	erd	ird	ord	urd

Ex-

Thoſe who ſound the Conſonants by their reſpective Powers, will not be at a Loſs how to ſound the above compounded : h *cannot be pronounced alone ; nor does it ever occur in our Language but in the above Combinations and before a Vowel, where a Breathing with the Name of the Vowel expreſſes it ; except ſometimes along with* g *where ſilent, and only made Uſe of to lengthen the foregoing Vowel, as* right, ſight, high, nigh, *&c. for which Reaſon probably it was, that the Ancients would not allow* h *to be any Letter at all, but only a Note of Aſpiration ; tho' ſometimes at the End of a primitive Word* gh *ſeems to take the Sound of* ff, *as* laugh, (laff) cough, (coff), *&c.*

Exerciſes on the Vowels, in ſimple Syllables.

LESSON I.

And of man-ner mix can-not for ſo-lem-ni-ty of-ten will what hap-pi-neſs per-ma-nent nor ac-com-pa-ny ſo po-ver-ty pro-per laſt-ing op-por-tu-ni-ty all de-part thy mo-nu-ment art can con-tra-ry com-mit or-na-ment ex-cel-lent him ſhall mat-ter that was than glo-ry her did him.

LESSON II.

Cap-ti-vi-ty no par-ti-cu-lar-ly whom one may what be-fore ve-ry re-gard in-ſo-much com-man-ders are im-pru-dent ex-cel-lent com-pre-hend par-ti-cu-lar mu-ſi-cal pla-ne-ta-ry did in-de-pen-dent ro-man glim-mer in-tel-li-gent in-ceſ-ſant ſo-ci-al ſa-cra-ment.

LESSON III.

Sen-ti-ment im-po-ve-riſh tran-ſcen-dent one ſhe re-mem-ber im-part con-for-mi-ty mag-ni-fi-cent im-por-tant who in-ter-pre-ter ſhut in-to ſo-li-cit thy com-mon ſim-pli-ci-ty his bet-ter be ar-my he was ſpun fir-ma-ment ut-ter as ſtint old-eſt.

LES-

LESSON IV.

Com-mand-ment in-de-pen-dent told co-vet old lin-net im-pru-dent glim-mer has un-leſs let con-ſo-nant why may con-for-mi-ty fin-gu-la-ri-ty ten-der-neſs the hy-po-cri-ſy ſe-mi-na-ry con-tra-band art teſ-ti-mo-ny ma-te-ri-al man-ner-ly teſ-ti-fy.

LESSON V.

Slum-ber cof-fin af-flu-ence ſhut-ter wor-ſhip con-flict ruf-fler juſt af-fix flaſh ſtrict con-ſiſt chaff ſtreſs ſuch diſ-tinct af-flict ſhun de-file twiſt aſk-ed thirſt al-moſt ſhort laſt phren-ſy ſhun-ned thun-der che-riſh.

Note, Theſe five preceding Leſſons are not intended to be put together, but only recommended as the plaineſt and eaſieſt Exerciſe, to enable a Child to pronounce a Syllable with Propriety and Exactneſs; and to account for the particular Names or Sounds of the Vowels, whether long or ſhort, as they ſtand in the Syllables. This Method being preferable to Monoſyllables, as longer Words are conſtituted of the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt Syllables.

Short Syllables lengthened by e *final.*

E *is not ſounded when it is the laſt Letter of a Word or Syllable, but lengthens the Vowel next before it.*

Al	ale	fat	fate	mut	mute
ar	are	fil	file	Nam	name
at	ate	ſin	ſine	nap	nape
Bab	babe	fir	fire	nil	nile
bal	bale	fol	fole	nod	node
ban	bane	for	fore	nor	nore
bar	bare	Gal	gale	not	note
baſ	baſe	gam	game	od	ode
bib	bibe	gat	gate	on	one
bil	bile	gon	gone	or	ore
bit	bite	gor	gore	Pan	pane
Can	cane	Hal	hale	par	pare
cam	came	har	hare	pat	pate
car	care	hat	hate	pil	pile
col	cole	her	here	pin	pine
con	cone	hid	hide	pol	pole
cop	cope	hug	huge	por	pore
cor	core	Job	jobe	Rat	rate
cot	cote	Kin	kine	rag	rage
cub	cube	kit	kite	rid	ride
Dal	dale	Lad	lade	rip	ripe
dan	dane	Mad	made	rit	rite
dam	dame	man	mane	rob	robe
dar	dare	mar	mare	rod	rode
dat	date	mat	mate	rop	rope
din	dine	met	mete	rot	rote
dol	dole	mil	mile	rud	rude
dom	dome	mir	mire	rul	rule
dot	dote	mod	mode	Sal	ſale
Fan	fane	mol	mole	ſam	ſame
fam	fame	mop	mope	ſid	ſide
far	fare	mor	more	ſin	ſine

ſir	ſire	tar	tare	Us	uſe
ſit	ſite	tid	tide	Val	vale
ſol	ſole	til	tile	van	vane
ſop	ſope	tim	time	vil	vile
ſum	ſume	tit	tite	vin	vine
ſur	ſure	ton	tone	vot	vote
ſut	ſute	top	tope	War	ware
Tal	tale	tub	tube	wan	wane
tam	tame	tun	tune	win	wine

Breath	breathe	ſcrap	ſcrape
Chin	chine	ſham	ſhame
Haſt	haſte	ſtag	ſtage
Plat	plate	ſtar	ſtare
plum	plume	Thin	thine
Quit	quite	trip	tripe
Scar	ſcare	Whit	white

Words of Four Letters.

Came come doſt doth elſe from haſte hath have like mine more moſt next none once ſame ſome ſuch than that thee them then when this time were what this thou time were wilt will whom with your.

CHAP. III.

Of the Diviſion of Words into Syllables.

RULE I.

Two of the ſame Conſonants muſt be parted.

The Accent on the firſt Syllable.

ab-bot	ad-ded	beg-gar
ac-cent	of-fer	bel-ly

com-

com-mon	tar-ry	preſ-ſed
man-ner	mer-ry	bit-ter
hap-py	dreſ-ſer	bet-ter

An Exerciſe on the foregoing Rule.

Bábbler baggage ballaſt banner cabbin cannot occurrence carry adder better copper common happen manner marry hammer barrenneſs miller parrot fodder coffee hurry gutter current gunner acceſſor effort mallet fillet pillar paſſed potter pudding ruddy rabbet commit matter muddy butter ſeller farmer ſupper current witty robber cotton runner titter totter ſudden ſally ſonnet bonnet tanner tarry marry glutton jolly little latter.

The Accent on the latter Syllable.

Accéſs accord commode afford commend command occur apply ſupport affix affect aſſiſt affirm arrive acceſs oppoſe commit ſuffice offend allure commune.

R U L E II.

A ſingle Conſonant between Two Vowels muſt go to the latter; as, a-ny; *except* x, *which is always joined to the former.*

The Accent on the firſt Syllable.

ba-con	glo-ry	na-tive	u-ſage
capon	holy	omen	vocal
decent	idol	paper	wafer
e-dict	lady	raven	exact
fever	maſon	ſober	

The

Acid apiſh agent baby cedar cider baſon clary maturity cloven muni*fi*cence curate famous duty female ſaga*c*ity decent draper finite natural frozen frugal locuſt ſe*m*inary many glory notice graven naked hero oval huma*n*ity paper exact iron laden laſy parent piper pirate poſy bravery money libel amity precept tumult tutor roman ruby ſober e*p*ilogue ſpider abo*m*inate total zenith unite wafer water.

The Accent on the latter Syllable.

Amóng amuſe va*l*etudinary became decay exert delay before demand abide behind depart deride devote remote remorſe recant defame ce*r*emony refund deface exa*m*ine reſiſt ſecure ſeduce ſa*l*ute reſent uſurp mature ſedate de*n*o*m*inate relent deny remote ca*p*ital.

R U L E III.

Two Conſonants between two Vowels muſt be parted; as, *Am-ber*, *Dam-ſel*, &c. except the latter Conſonant be *l* or *r*, and then it takes the other along with it to the latter Vowel; as, *A-pron*, *Fabric*, *Cy-clops*, *Re-flect*, &c. And

Ch, *ph*, *ſh*, *th*, and *wh* which always go together in Spelling.

WORDS *accented on the firſt Syllable.*

ABject	border	compaſs	father
abſent	brandiſh	concord	fickle
after	brethren†	conflict	filthy
altar	burden	conſtrue	finger
amber	bundle	contrite	former
anchor*	buſhel	cornet	fragrant
angel	Caldron	*cryſtal*	*fruſtrate*
angry	cambric	cudgel	further
antic	camphire	cumbrance	Gangrene
anthem	cancel	curdle	garniſh
anvil	canker	*cuſtard*	ginger
april	canton	*cuſtom*	*goſpel*
ardent	canvas	Damſel	*griſtle*
army	captive	*daſtard*	Hackney
aſpect	cargo	*diſtant*	harper
Badger	carpet	doctrine	harveſt
baptiſm	*caſtle*	dolphin	hatred
barber	cenſure	dropſy	*hoſtage*
baſtard	center	Elder	hundred
beldam	chancel	ember	hungry
bible	chapter	empire	*Jaſper*
biſket	cheſnut	empty	juncture
blanket	chicken	entrance	*juſtice*
bliſter	children	Fabric	Kindred
blunder	cipher	fable	kitchen
bluſter	*ciſtern*	farthing	Landreſs
bondgrace	contract	farther	limber

lin-

---

* ch, ph, *&c. muſt be conſidered as ſingle Conſonants according to the foregoing Rule, conſequently to go with* l *or* r *to the following Vowel, and before any other Conſonant to the former.*

† *When three other Conſonants come together, if the laſt of them be not* l *or* r, *the two firſt muſt go to the former Vowel; as,* hack-ney, junc-ture, *&c.*

lintel	partridge	Satchel	tanſy
liſten	*paſtor*	ſecret	tempeſt
luſter	*paſture*	ſervant	*teſter*
Marſhal	phrenſy	ſervice	timbrel
membrance	pilgrim	ſharpen	trumpet
miſtreſs	potehard	*ſiſter*	Velvet
mongrel	practice	ſquadron	*veſtment*
monſter	prophet	ſquander	*veſture*
muſtard	*proſper*	ſubſtance	*veſtry*
Noſtril	*proſtrate*	ſulphur	*Whiſper*
Orchard	purchaſe	ſundry	whither
orphan	purpoſe	ſurplice	worſhip
Parchment	Quadrant	ſymptom	wilful
parſly	Rupture	Tabret	worthy

WORDS *accented on the latter Syllable.*

ABhor	bombaſt	deprave	expreſs
abjure	Carbine	deprive	extract
abſurd	*chaſtiſe*	detract	*eſteem*
adhere	combine	diſcern	Forget
adjure	compare	diſcloſe	forgive
adjuſt	compile	*diſcreet*	Imbark
admire	compriſe	*diſpenſe*	imbibe
admit	concern	*diſperſe*	impart
advance	conclude	*diſpute*	implore
adverſe	concur	*diſtreſs*	impure
advice	condemn	Eclipſe	Obſerve
adviſe	conduce	embrace	Perceive
afraid	conform	encamp	perſiſt
afreſh	contract	engrave	Redreſs
agree	contrive	*eſcape*	reflect
Baptize	Declare	excell	Surprize
betrothe	decline	exceſs	*ſuſpect*
bewray	decree	exclude	*Tranſlate*
blaſpheme	degree	exhort.	tranſgreſs

A ſhort Praxis on the Names of the Vowels in whatever Manner combined, with the variable Sounds of c *and* g, [ſee Note in p. 16.] *in a promiſcuous Exerciſe under the foregoing Rules.*

LESSON I.

Accompliſh ſpace* huge circumſtance panegyric ſtop glance particular reverence indignity bird grimace protect chance performance ſcandal lord reſpect imprudence proſperity perſecutors huſh peſtilence adjacent ſnatch exigency duce jugglers innocence *domeſtic* pregnancy ambaſſadors waggons thrown ſcience deject ſtupid clemency regard.

LESSON II.

Perplexity criminal remembrance tyrannical glory preſence ſcarce conteſted elections injurious intereſt ſlaviſh policy eternal jargon *proſperity* bold ſtrength

---

* *The Scholar ſhould be put to account for all the Words in this Table in the following Manner, viz. in* Space, *the* e *final both lengthens the* a *and makes the* c *ſound ſoft, without which it would ſound* ſpack; *in* huge, *the* e *likewiſe lengthens the* u, *and cauſes the* g *to ſound ſoft, which otherwiſe would make* hugg; *and in the Word* Cir-cum-ſtance, c *is ſoft coming before* i, *and the* i *is ſhort, a Conſonant ending the Syllable*; *in* cum, c *is hard before* u, *the* u *ſhort*; *and in* ſtance, *the* a *is lengthened, and the* c *ſoftened by* e *final, &c.*

ſtrength neceſſity warmth thus importance facility elegancy mixture company ſcholar jac aſs unſtrung mercenary himſelf *diſpatch* critic pillage fragrance phyſic force commands face docility.

LESSON III.

Fledge raſcal logs urgent mythologiſt remember ſight recent *diſcrete* emergency ſpecimen accident ſincerity ugly vulgar defects credit pledge fancy procedure *juſtice* attendance pregnancy accident ſtrange general apology grace reſpect brace faculty jump effects extricate engage *diſcern* civility urgent cement doctrine degenerate characteriſtic gigantic gypſy cellar callendar cylinder circulate.

CHAP. IV.

Of DIPHTHONGS.

Proper Diphthongs are

au oi oo ou ei *and* ey.

Improper Diphthongs are

ai ea eo eu ew ee ie oa *and* ui.

Triphthongs are

eau ieu *and* iew.

Examples under Proper Diphthongs.

au *is heard in theſe Words,*

aunt	haunt	taunt	flaunt	ſlaunt
daunt	jaunt	vaunt	laugh	draught

The Sound of oi *or* oy *are heard in*

boil	foil	moiſt	ſoil	coy
broil	hoiſt	noiſe	toil	foy
coil	join	oil	voice	hoy
coin	joint	point	void	joy
doit	loin	poiſe	boy	toy

oo *ſounds like* u *ſhort in theſe Words,*

good	hood	wood	ſtood	food

And like u *long in*

rood	brood	hoof	proof	book
cook	hook	look	crook	took
brook	ſhook	hool	fool	pool
tool	ſchool	ſtool	doom	loom
room	bloom	broom	gloom	groom
moon	noon	ſoon	ſpoon	ſwoon

There are a great Number of Words of the like Kind, but the above are more than ſufficient for exemplifying the Rule.

ou *is heard in theſe Words,*

four	cough	ſound	round	your
pour	trough	pound	found	tour
mourn	dough	ground	hound	ſour

ei *or* ey *is heard in theſe Words,*

heir	height	neigh	rein	they
their	ſtreight	weigh	vein	whey
weight	feint	feign	grey	prey

N. B. It is to be obſerved that this Proper Diphthong has not, like moſt others, the complicated Sound of the two Vowels, but generally takes that of *a* long.

Examples under Improper Diphthongs.

ai *and* ay *have both the Sound of* a *long.*

aid	fair	pain	ſtain	bay
ail	faith	paint	ſtair	bray
aim	flail	pair	ſtrain	clay
air	frail	plain	tail	day
bail	gain	rail	taint	fray
bait	grain	rain	train	gay
brain	hail	ſaid	twain	gray
chain	hair	ſail	vail	lay
claim	laid	ſaint	vain	may
drain	maid	ſaith	wail	nay
fail	main	ſcain	wait	pay
fain	nail	ſnail	wain	play
faint	paid	ſlain	waiſt	pray

ea *ſounds like* e *long, as in*

pea	beach	ſpeak	ſteal	gleam
ſea	leach	ſkreak	bean	ſteam
tea	peach	ſqueak*	ream	ſkream
flea	beak	deal	ſeam	ſtream

plea

* Q *always takes* u *along with it to make it a proper Conſonant, and muſt always be followed with another Vowel to make a Syllable, and by two to make a Diphthong.*

plea	lead	heal	team	dean
each	read	meal	cream	mean
leaf	bleak	ſeal	dream	wean

ceaſe	league	teaze	pleaſe
leaſe	breathe	wreathe	ſheathe

Eo has the Sound of *e* ſhort in *Jeopardy*, *Leopard*, *Yeoman*; of *e* long in *People*; and like *o* in *George*.

eu *or* ew *has the Sound of* u *long, as in*

feud	drew	hew	ſtew	ſtrew
rheum	flew	pew	ſcrew	knew
blew	glew	ſew	threw	ſhew
chew	dew	yew	lewd	Jew
clew	few	ſlew	hewn	new

ee *ſounds like* e *long, as in*

bee	feed	creed	keel	ſleet
fee	heed	beef	wheel	ſweet
ſee	reed	meek	ſeem	ſtreet
free	ſeed	week	teem	teeth
beech	bleed	heel	ſkreen	creek
deed	breed	kneel	fleet	ſteer

Ie has the Sound of *e* long in *brief*, *grief*, *chief*, *thief*, *ſhriek*, *fiend*, *yield*, *ſhield*, *prieſt*; and like *i* ſhort in *Friend*.

oa *is ſounded like* o *long in*

board	road	loan	ſhoar	broad
coach	loaf	moan	boaſt	load
cloak	oak	groan	coaſt	toad
poach	ſoak	oar	roaſt	moat
roach	coal	boar	toaſt	float
broach	foal	hoar	boat	throat
load	ſhoal	roar	coat	groat
toad	foam	ſoar	goat	doat

Ui has the Sound of *u* in *ſuit*, *fruit*; but in *guittar*, *guide*, *guinea*, *guilt*, *guild*, *guilder*, *diſguiſe*, and many other Words, the *ui* ſhould not be conſidered as a Diphthong, the *u* being entirely ſilent, and only made uſe of to harden the *g*, which otherwiſe would ſound *jide*, *jilt*, &c.

Note, That in theſe Improper Diphthongs one Vowel, commonly the latter, only ſerves to lengthen the other, to vary Words from others of the like ſound, lengthened by *e* final; as, *Ail*, *ale*; *maid*, *made*; *tail*, *tale*; *road*, *rode*; or to vary Words of one Improper Diphthong from thoſe of another; as, *Weak*, *week*; *bread*, *breed*; *heal*, *heel*; *ſea*, *ſee*: Theſe double Vowels often occur at the End of Words, when the latter is of no Uſe at all, but only from the Cuſtom of our Language, which ſeldom ends a Word with any of the Vowels but *e* or *y*; as, *Lie*, *die*, *toe*, *ſloe*, *foe*, *true*, *virtue*, *day*, *play*, *lay*, *ſay*. *E* final after an Improper Diphthong is ſuperfluous; as, *Seize*, *freeze*, *ſneeze*, *cheeſe*, *pleaſe*, *eaſe*, &c.

The *Triphthongs*, or *treble Vowels*, are *eau*, as in *beauty*, *beaux*, &c. *ieu* and *iew*, as in *lieu*, *adieu*, *view*, &c.

An EXERCISE *under* Proper Diphthongs.

Becauſe defraud weigh loitre booby booty cloudy vein thouſand heinous leiſure they prey untaught haughty aunt laughter bedaub poiſon anoint avoid oiled boy reproof unlooſe toothleſs bloody about denounce cowſlip leoprous your account neither their gaudy naughty houſe book taught feigned choice vaunt toiled ſpoiled coining pointing fooliſh hour ſooner ſurmount ſurround poultry noiſe although applauſe feint vouchſafe chawed ſtrawed brawl joyous toying out employ noiſy whey blooming mountain owl houſhold allow proud tools throw voice choice law play.

An EXERCISE *under* Improper Diphthongs.

Dairy raiſin raiment teach beaver breaker peacock ſeaſon chief beaten treaſon neuter fail hewing bedew lewdneſs grievance paid belief aggrieve new relieve hoary bemoan beat abroad reproach incroach beſeech greedy needy peeviſh each ſpeedy people plain leopard again means bewail week detain remain near afraid deſpair fair weapon weary zealous meat demean heathen flew treacle newneſs chewing way ſcrewing tear degree redeem feeble agree feed between may eſteem proclaim refrain bargain ear diſdain air retreat conceal forbear implead zeal genteel proceed brain upbraid increaſe leaſt unclean deep friends ceaſe bear heart great weak, *&c. With the Addition of theſe Latin Diphthongs, in* æther æſop œconomy phœnix.

An EXERCISE *under* Triphthongs.

Beauty lieutenant review adieu beau beaux.

Fur-

Further Remarks on ſilent Conſonants, and ſuch as vary in their Sounds according to their different Poſitions.

G is not ſounded in the ſame Syllable immediately before *n*; as, *Reign, feign,* &c. nor before *m* in the Word *Phlegm.*

When *e* comes immediately after *l* or *r*, it is ſounded in before them; as, *Apple, acre,* &c.

Ci, ſi, and *ti** ſound like *ſh* when they come before a Vowel in the ſame Syllable; as, *Muſician, paſſion, action,* &c. otherwiſe they keep their own natural ſounds.

An EXERCISE *under the above Remarks, conſiſting of Words both with Diphthongs and ſimple Syllables.*

LESSON I.

Feign kindle meagre diction vicious foreign craddle paſſion bagnio ſpectre faction muſicians deſign theatre table ſtation mitre occaſion ſabre feigned fiction bramble ſocial meagre deriſion reſignation brittle ſovereign cattle candle vitiate feign nitre ſtation eagle pernicious continual* enſign

LES-

---

* ti *keeps its own natural ſound when* s *goes immediately before, tho' a Vowel follows; as,* Queſtion, *&c. and at the Beginning of Words or Syllables, as* tie, tied. *—There are ſome other Exceptions to this Rule, but ſuch as cannot be explained to an* Engliſh *Scholar until he has learned* Etymology. *However, I think it very blameable in any Maſter to plague a Learner with Exceptions at all, till he is firſt made perfect in general Principles, then a few trifling Exceptions might be eaſily attained, which would have been very puzzling Perplexities before.*

LESSON II.

Viſion ſcuffle mention merciful petre benign twinkle chriſtian moutre temple ancient ſeignior circumſtantial lucre penſion ramble gnat reſign ſanctification precious principle mention luſtre auction condign pebble contemptible capcious loitre nation gnawing enſign piaſtre fribble livre ſtubble tranſient.

LESSON III.

Author campaign ſpectre principle precipice manſion feign bottle ſanctify ſepulchre meagre conſcience diſtinction vitiate people reſign bundle capacity merciful ramble muſician bottle acre vicious ſatiate conſign paſſion lucre ſanction preſcience purple arraign credential compoſition conſiſtent continent.

RULE IV.

*The following additional Syllables at the Ends of Words muſt be kept by themſelves.**

ed, en ——	er, eſt ——	ing, eth
acted	harder	mendeth
chewed	archer	longeth
given	warmeſt	ſending
golden	loveſt	loving

Theſe

* *Some Authors have made out this Rule by inſerting nearly thirty Prepoſitions, to be kept by themſelves at the Beginning of Words, only four or five of which are properly* Engliſh; *the reſt, derived from the* Latins, *cannot conſequently be underſtood as Prepoſitions at all by a young Learner, and are therefore here omitted, the more particularly as they will all divide from the primitive Words by the foregoing Rules, excepting about half a Dozen Words in the whole Language.*

Theſe Syllables are likewiſe kept by themſelves, viz.

ment, neſs —— ſhip, age —— iſh, ly

payment	hardſhip	darkiſh
mendment	lordſhip	churliſh
wilderneſs	bondage	ſwiftly
ſwiftneſs	herbage	timely

The following Terminations added (which ſeldom occur in Words of Two Syllables only, viz. al, able, ful,) *in a Praxis to be divided according to this and the foregoing Rules.*

LESSON I.

Acted aptneſs ornamental bondage aſſemblage hardſhip utterly workmanſhip employment ſooner blindly allowable ſhortneſs playing ſurmountable reformed printing ſordidneſs powerful goodneſs defending juſtly meaneſt propereſt attainable ſpending merciful blackiſh ſatisfied pawning ſoftneſs puniſhment jovially pertaining hanging terrible.

LESSON II.

Higheſt lower chearful amendment treaſonable cloathed formerly madneſs longer incitement ſlighted churliſh preſſed dutiful lengthen ſaying propereſt hardſhip bondage highly puniſhment ſwiftneſs darkiſh grateful deſireable defender argument hurting puniſhment ſlighted preacher propereſt fellowſhip bondage preferable partial praying righteouſneſs conceited removal ſlowly longer.

Two

A great Number of Words might be added under theſe and various other Endings, but thoſe are ſufficient for the Rule, as a little Practice in Reading will make

RULE V.

Two Vowels, not making a Diphthong, muſt be divided.

Ali-en	di-al	jo-al	ru-in
biar	died	leah	ſcience
bias	druid	liar	ſtoic
bowels	duel	lion	ſuit
briar	fluid	moab	triumph
cliant	fluent	noah	truent
create	fryar	poem	viance
crier	fuel	poet	vial
cruel	giant	pious	viol
cruet	glued	quiet	voyage
deiſt	gruel	real	zion
deiſm	joaſh	riot	zoar

Double Accented Words, or Words of Two Syllables, having the ſingle Conſonant between two Vowels doubled.

Balance	habit	model	ſinew
baniſh	herald	moral	ſolid
blemiſh	honour	nouriſh	ſhadow
camel	jealous	orange	talent
carol	image	palace	tenant
claret	lemon	patent	tribute
chapel	limit	pariſh	vaniſh

da-

---

a Child begin to know the original Part of Words, and conſequently the Prepoſitions and Terminations all at once, be they never ſo numerous; which, however, he cannot be made to comprehend at firſt, whatever an adult Perſon may think of the Matter, till his Underſtanding opens to the various Significations of Words, or it would be wrong to load the Memory with ſo many Endings, were his Judgment ripe enough to be referred to.

damage	linage	model	realiſh
dragon	linen	preface	volume
feſon	manage	puniſh	widow
finiſh	meſon	rapid	wizard
flouriſh	mimic	relick	women
habit*			

MORAL MAXIMS, *in Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

LESSON I.

KNowledge will become Folly, without it be guided by good Senſe.

Fret not thyſelf when thou ſeeſt the Reward of Wiſdom given among Fools; it is the common Way of the World to keep Folly at Helm, and Wit under Hatches.

The deepeſt Waters are the moſt ſilent; empty Veſſels make the greateſt Sound; and tinkling Cymbals the worſt Muſic: They who think leaſt often ſpeak moſt.

---

* *It would be very difficult, if at all poſſible, to lay down a practicable Rule that would give Words their proper Pronunciation, whereby the Perplexities of this double Accent might entirely be evaded: For ſuppoſing even double Letters admitted in its Place, the Accent might conſiſtently fall upon one Syllable or the other, which could not ſo properly be upon either as upon the ſingle Conſonant between the two Vowels. But as accented Conſonants are not in Uſe in our Types, they are diſtinguiſhed by Italic Characters through all the Tables of this Book; on which Italic Characters the Accent is always to be laid, or (according to the common Acceptation) ſuch Conſonants muſt be ſounded double.*

LESSON II.

Be not eager and forward to adviſe others, leſt the ill Succeſs which often happens to good Advice be charged upon thee, and thou blamed for thy friendly Intent.

Aſk not for a long Life, but for a good and happy one: For Length of Days oft times prolongs the Evil, and augments the Guilt.

Life is ſhort; but comfort thou thyſelf with this, the fewer thy Days are in Number, the fewer ſhall be thy Dangers, and the ſooner thou ſhalt arrive at Heaven.

LESSON III.

Men ſhould always obſerve this Rule in Diſcourſe; Not to talk to pleaſe themſelves, but thoſe who hear them: This would make them think, Whether what they ſpeak be worth hearing? Whether there be either Wit or Senſe in what they are about to ſay? And, whether it be fitted to the Time, the Place, and the Perſon to whom it is ſpoken?

As a Man ſhould not take that in Earneſt, which is ſpoken in Jeſt; ſo he ſhould not ſpeak that in Jeſt which may be taken in Earneſt.

LESSON IV.

A Reproof has more Effect when it comes by a Side-wind, than when you aim it full at the Man.

It is a Sign of great Prudence to be always willing to learn, no Man is ſo prudent but he may ſometimes ſtand in Need of Learning.

We are not ſo much to regard who ſpeaks, as what is ſpoken. He

He that talks all he knows, will ſometimes talk more than he knows: Great Talkers diſcharge too thick to take always true Aim.

He that replies calmly to an angry Man, is too hard for him.

LESSON V.

If you think twice before you ſpeak once, you will ſpeak twice the better for it.

A Man is not bound to bear a Part in the Follies of his Friends, but rather to diſſuade him from them; and if he cannot prevail, to tell him plainly, I cannot be your Friend if I flatter you.

Many bad Things are done only for Cuſtom; which would make a good Practice as eaſy to us as an ill one.

He that ſeeks for a Swarm of Friends, often falls into a Neſt of Foes.

LESSON VI.

Caſt not an evil Eye on the Goods of thy Neighbour; let that which is his Right be ſacred from thy Touch.

When thou haſt proved a Man to be honeſt, lock him up in thine Heart as a Treaſure; regard him as a Jewel of great Price.

He that receives a Favour without being thankful, robs the Giver of his juſt Reward.

A bitter Jeſt is the Poiſon of Friendſhip; and he that cannot reſtrain his Tongue, ſhall have Trouble.

LESSON VII.

Pleaſures do but weaken our Minds, and ſend us for our Support to Fortune, who gives us Money only as the Wages of a Slave.

Anger may glance into the Breaſt of a wiſe Man, but reſts only in the Boſoms of Fools.

He who thirſts after Gaming, haſtens to die poor.

If we do not ſubdue our Anger, it will ſubdue us: It is the ſecond Word that makes the Quarrel.

LESSON VIII.

If I ſtudy, ſays a wiſe Man, it is for no other Science than what treats of the Knowledge of myſelf, and inſtructs me how to live and die well.

Some ſay that Hurt never cometh by Silence; but they may as well ſay, that Good never cometh by Speech; for where it is Good to ſpeak, it is Ill to be ſilent.

When once you profeſs yourſelf a Friend, take Care to be always ſuch: He can never have any true Friends that will be often changing them.

LESSON IX.

The beſt Way to humble a proud Man is to take no Notice of him.

To one you will find full of Queſtions, it is beſt to make no Anſwers at all.

Words are the Pledges and Pictures of our Thoughts; and therefore ought not to be obſcure and dark. Truth loves plain Language.

He that reviles me, calls me Fool; but he that flatters me, if I take not heed, will make me one.

If you allow a Man to have Wit, he will allow you to have Judgment.

LESSON X.

As, amongſt wiſe Men, he is the wiſeſt that thinks he knows leaſt; ſo, amongſt Fools, he is the greateſt that thinks he knows moſt.

It

It is better to be of the Number of thoſe that need Relief, than of thoſe who want Hearts to give it.

He that receives a good Turn, ſhould never forget it: He who does one ſhould never keep it in his Mind.

All Men of Eſtates are, in Effect, but Truſtees for the Good of the Poor; and will be ſo taken, when they are to give an Account.

LESSON XI.

All the Treaſures of the Earth are not equal to the leaſt Virtue of the Soul.

Learning is better than Riches, and Virtue is more noble than either.

Confine your Tongue, leſt it confine you.

Cuſtom is the plague of wiſe Men, and the Tool of Fools.

Cato, in *Tully*, boaſts of THIS as the great Comfort and Joy of his old Age; That nothing was more pleaſant to him, than the Thoughts of a well-ſpent Life, and of the many good Acts he had done to others.

LESSON XII.

Gaming, like a Quick-ſand, ſwallows up a Man in a Moment. Our Follies and Vices help each other, and blind the *Bubble*, at the ſame Time that they make the *Sharper* quick-ſighted.

Leſs Pains a Man cannot take, than to hold his Tongue. Hear much, and ſpeak little; for the Tongue is often the Cauſe of the greateſt Good, and the greateſt Evil, that is done in the World.

The greater a Man is in Power above others, the more he ought to excel them in Virtue: Wherefore *Cyrus* ſaid, that none ought to govern, who was not better than thoſe he was to govern.

CHAP. VI.

TABLE I.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the firſt Syllable.

AB-di-cate
ab-ro-gate
ab-ſo-lute
abſ-ti-nence
ac-ci-dence
ac-ci-dent
ac cu-rate
ac-tu-ate
ad-ja-cent
ad-ju-tant
ad-mi-*r*al
ad-vo-cate
af-fa-ble
a-go-ny
al-der-man
a-li-en
a-*li*-ment
am-buſh-ment
a-mi-ty
am-neſ-ty
a-*mo*-rous
an-ceſ-tors
a-*ni*-mal
a-*ni*-mate
ap-pe-tite
a-pri-cot
a-que-duct
a-*r*a-ble
ar-chi-tect
ar-gu-ment
ar-mo-ry
ar-ro-gant
ar-te-ry
ar-ti-choke
ar-ti-cle
at-tri-bute
a-*v*a-rice
au-di-ble
au-di-ence
au-di-tor
a-*v*e-nue
au-gu-ry
au-tho-rize
Ba-*ni*ſh-ment
bar-ba-riſm
bar-ba-rous
bar-ri-er
bar-riſ-ter
baſ-ti-on
bat-te-ry
bat-tle-ment
bat-che-lor
beau-ti-fy
be-*ne*-fice
be-*ne*-fit
bi-go-try
blun-der-buſs
bo-*di*-ly
boiſ-te-rous
bot-tom-leſs
boun-ti-ful
bra-ve-ry
bre-*vi*-ty
bri-be-ry
bri-*g*an-tine
bro-ther-ly
bul-li-on
bur-then-ſome
bur-gla-ry
bu-*r*i-al
bu-*ſi*-neſs
Ca-*bi*-net
cal-cu-late
ca-*pi*-tal
ca-pa-ble
cap-ti-vate
car-di-nal
care-ful-ly
car-nal-ly
car-pen-ter
ca-*ſu*-al
ca-*t*a-logue
ca-*te*-chiſm
ca-*tho*-lic
ca-*v*al-ry
ca-ve-at
ce-*le*-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-lain
cham-pi-on
cha-*r*ac-ter
cha-*pi*-ter

cha-*ri*-ot
cha-*ri*-ty
chi-*val*-ry
chy-*mi*-cal
che-*mi*-ſtry
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-ſpect
cir-cum-ſtance
ci-*ti*-zen
cla-*mo*-rous
cla-*ri*-fy
claſ-ſi-cal
cle-*men*-cy
cog-ni-zance
co-*lo*-ny
col-lo-quy
co-*me*-dy
co-*mi*-cal
com-fort-leſs
com-mon-er
com-pa-ny
com-pe-tent
com-pli-ment
con-cu-bine
con-fe-*r*ence
con-fi-dence
con-gru-ous
con-ju-gal
con-quer-or
con-ſe-crate
con-ſe-quence
con-ſo-nant
conſ-ta-ble
conſ-tan-cy
conſ-ti-tute
con-ti-nence
con-tra-ry
con-ver-ſant
co-*pi*-ous
co-*pu*-late
cor-di-al
cor-mo-rant
co-*r*o-ner
cor-po-ral
cor-pu-lent
coſt-li-neſs
cot-ta-ges
co-*ve*-nant
coun-ſel-lor
coun-te-nance
coun-ter-feit
coun-ter-pain
cour-te-ous
cour-te-ſy
cour-ti-er
craf-ti-neſs
cre-*di*-ble
cre-*di*-tor
cri-*mi*-nal
cri-*ti*-cal
cro-*co*-dile
cru-ci-fy
cru-di-ty
cru-el-ty
cu-bi-cal
cu-cum-ber
cul-pa-ble
cul-ti-vate
cu-ri-ous
cuſ-to-dy
cuſ-to-mer
Dam-ni-fy
de-cen-cy
de-*di*-cate
de-i-fy
de-i-ty
de-*li*-cate
de-*ni*-zon
de-*pu*-ty
de-*pre*-cate
de-*ro*-gate
de-*ſo*-late
deſ-pe-rate
deſ-ti-ny
deſ-ti-tute
de-*tri*-ment
de-*vi*-ate
di-a-dem
di-a-lect
di-a-logue
di-a-mond
di-a-per
di-a-ry
dif-fi-cult
dif-fi-dent
dif-fe-*r*ence
dig-ni-ty
di-*li*-gence
di-o-ceſe
diſ-ſi-pate
diſ-ſo-lute
diſ-ſo-nant.
do-*cu*-ment

do-

do-na-tive
dow-a-ger
dra-pe-ry
drow-ſi-neſs
du-bi-ous
dul-ci-mer
dun-ge-on
du-pli-cate
du-ra-ble
E-*b*o-ny
e-*d*i-fice
e-*d*i-fy
e-*d*u-cate
e-*l*e-gant
e-*l*e-gy
e-*l*e-ment
e-*l*e-phant
e-*l*e-vate
e-*l*o-quence
em-baſ-ſy
em-bry-o
e-*m*e-rald
e-*m*i-nent
em-pe-ror
em-pha-ſis
e-*m*u-late
e-*n*e-my
e-*n*er-gy
en-ter-prize
en-ti-tle
en-vi-ous
e-*q*ui-page
e-*q*ui-ty
eſ-ti-mate
e-*v*i-dence
ex-cel-lent
ex-cre-ment
ex-e-cute
ex-er-ciſe
ex-pi-ate
ex-pli-cate
ex-qui-*ſi*te
ex-ta-ſy
Fa-bu-lous
fac-to-ry
fa-*c*ul-ty
fal-la-cy
fal-ſi-ty
fa-*m*i-ly
fan-ci-ful
fer-men-tate
fer-ven-cy
fe-ru-la
feſ-ti-val
fi-*l*i-al
fil-thi-neſs
fluc-tu-ate
fir-ma-ment
fiſ-tu-la
fool-iſh-neſs
fop-pe-ry
for-ge-ry
for-ti-fy
for-ti-tude
for-ward-neſs
frank-in-cenſe
frau-du-lent
fruc-ti-fy
fu-gi-tive
fun-da-ment
fu-ne-ral
fu-ri-ous
fur-ni-ture
fur-ri-er
fur-ther-ance
Gal-le-ry
gar-den-er
gar-ri-ſon
ge-*n*e-ral
ge-*n*e-rate
ge-*n*e-rous
gen-tle-man
ge-*n*u-ine
gloo-mi-neſs
glu-ti-nous
glut-ton-ous
gor-ge-ous
go-*v*ern-ment
gra-ciouſ-ly
gra-*d*u-ate
gra-na-ry
gra-*t*i-tude
graſ-hop-per
gun-pow-der
Hand-ker-chief
har-bin-ger
har-mo-ny
head-bo-rough
he-*r*e-ſy
he-*r*e-tic
he-*r*i-tage
hi-*d*e-ous
hin-der-moſt
hiſ-to-ry
ho-li-neſs

ho-

ho-*mi*-ly
horrible
huſbandry
hy*p*ocrite
I*d*iom
*id*iot
idleneſs
ignoble
ignorant
i*m*itate
imminent
implement
impotent
imprecate
impudent
incident
indigent
infamy
infancy
infinite
influence
innermoſt
innocent
inſolent
inſtantly
inſtigate
inſtitute
inſtrument
intellect
intercourſe
intereſt
interval
interview
intimate
intricate
invocate

i-vo-ry
Jeo*p*ardy
jo*c*ular
jovial
juſtify
Ka*l*endar
kilderkin
kinſwoman
La*b*yrinth
laity
larceny
la*t*itude
lea*ch*ery
le*g*acy
le*g*ible
legion
le*n*ity
le*p*roſy
le*v*eret
le*v*ity
li*b*eral
li*b*ertine
lioneſs
lo*g*arithm
longitude
lunatic
luſcious
Ma*c*erate
ma*g*iſtrate
magnify
ma*j*eſty
maintenance
ma*l*ady
ma*n*agement
ma*n*ifeſt
ma*n*ifold

ma-*n*u-al
ma*n*uſcript
ma*r*iner
marmalet
marvelous
maſculine
maſſacre
maſtery
matricide
mediate
me*d*icine
me*d*itate
me*l*ody
me*m*ory
mendicant
menſtruous
merchandize
merciful
meſſenger
mi*l*itant
milliner
million
mi*n*eral
mi*n*iſter
mi*r*acle
mi*ſ*ery
mi*t*igate
mo*d*erate
mo*d*eſty
mollify
mo*n*ument
mortify
mountebank
mournfully
moveable
multiply

mul-

mul-ti-tude
muſical
mutable
mutiny
mutual
myriad
myſtery
Narrative
national
natural
navigate
naughtineſs
negligent
nethermoſt
nightingale
nominate
notable
notify
novelty
nouriſhment
numerous
nunnery
nurſery
nutriment
Obdurate
obligate
obſequy
obſolete
obſtacle
obſtinate
obvious
oculiſt
ocean
odious
officer
ominous

o-ni-ons
operate
opium
oppoſite
opulent
oracle
orator
ornament
orthodox
otherwiſe
overſight
outwardly
Pacify
palliate
parable
paradiſe
paradox
paragraph
parallel
paraphraſe
paraſite
parentage
parricide
parity
particle
paſſenger
paſſionate
patiently
paucity
pedagogue
pedigree
pelican
penalty
penetrate
penury
perjury

pe-ril-ous
perpetrate
perquiſite
perſecute
pertinent
peſtilence
petulant
pigeon
piety
pinnacle
plentiful
poetry
policy
politic
ponderous
popery
popular
populous
portionleſs
poſſible
poſitive
potentate
poverty
practical
preamble
precipice
prejudice
prelacy
precident
preſently
prevalent
previous
primitive
principal
principle
priſoner

pri-

pri-*vi*-lege
probable
probity
pro*di*gy
pro*fli*gate
pro*ge*ny
pro*pa*gate
pro*pe*rty
pro*phe*ſy
pro*ſe*cute
pro*ſe*lyte
proſperous
proſtitute
pro*te*ſtant
pro*ve*nder
pſaltery
pun*ct*ual
pu*ni*ſhment
purify
purity
putrify
py*ra*mid
Quadrangle
qua*li*fy
qua*li*ty
quantity
que*ru*lous
queſtion
quinteſſence
Radiant
ra*di*cal
radius
rarify
ravenous
re*co*mpence
re*ct*ify
re-*gi*-cide
re*gi*ment
region
re*gi*ſter
re*gu*lar
re*me*dy
re*pro*bate
re*qui*ſite
re*ſi*due
retrograde
re*ve*rend
ri*ba*ldry
righteous
ri*vu*let
royalty
rudiments
ruminate
Sacrament
ſa*cri*fice
ſa*cri*lege
ſa*la*ry
ſa*li*vate
ſan*ct*ify
ſa*ti*ſfy
ſaviour
ſavory
ſcorpion
ſcriptu*ra*l
ſcrupulous
ſcrutiny
ſcullion
ſecrecy
ſe*cu*lar
ſenior
ſenſual
ſenſible
ſen-ſi-tive
ſe*pa*rate
ſe*pu*lchre
ſerious
ſerjeant
ſervitude
ſe*ve*ral
ſignify
ſi*mi*le
ſingular
ſi*ni*ſter
ſi*tu*ate
ſlippery
ſo*phi*ſter
ſorcery
ſoldier
ſouthſayer
ſpa*ni*el
ſpecify
ſpecimen
ſpectacle
ſpurious
ſtigmatize
ſto*ma*cher
ſtra*ta*gem
ſtrawberry
ſtre*nu*ous
ſtudious
ſtupify
ſubſequent
ſubſidy
ſubtilty
ſucceſſor
ſuffocate
ſummary
ſupplement

ſup-pli-ant
ſupplicant
ſurdity
ſuretiſhip
ſurrogate
ſuſtenance
ſycamore
ſycophant
ſyllogiſm
ſympathiſe
ſympathy
ſynagogue
Tedious
temperance
temporize
tendency
tenderneſs
terrible
teſtament
teſtify
theory
titular
tolerate
tractable
tragical
treacherous
trinity
tri-vi-al
turbulent
turpentine
turpitude
tympany
typical
tyrannize
Vacancy
vacuum
vagabond
valiant
vanity
various
vehement
vendible
venial
venomous
verdigreaſe
verily
verity
veteran
victory
victuals
vigilant
villainy
vilify
vindicate
vi-ne-gar
violate
violence
violent
virginals
virtuous
viſible
vitriol
Ultimate
underling
unicorn
union
unity
univerſe
uſual
uſurer
uſury
utterance
Wayfaring
wearineſs
wickedneſs
widower
widowhood
wilderneſs
wonderful
workmanſhip
wretchedneſs

TABLE II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A-ban-don
aboliſh
abortive
a-bun-dance
abuſive
acceptance
ac-com-plice
accompliſh
acknowledge

ac-

ac-quain-tance
admoniſh
advantage
adventure
adviſing
advowſon
agreement
albeit
allowance
almighty
already
amazement
anchovy
annoyance
apartment
apoſtate
apparel
appointment
apprentice
aſſaſſin
aſſemble
aſſurance
aſtoniſh
aſunder
atonement
attentive
attorney
authentic
Balcony
bravado
Cathedral
clandeſtine
coequal
coherent
comportment
confiſcate
con-jec-ture
conjuncture
conſider
conſumptive
contemplate
contentment
continue
contribute
contrivance
corrector
corroſive
corruptneſs
Decanter
decrepit
decorum
defenſive
defiance
delinquent
deliver
demoliſh
demonſtrate
departure
deſtructive
determine
dictator
diminiſh
diſaſter
diſciple
diſcover
disjunctive
diſfigure
diſhoneſt
diſhonour
diſpleaſure
diſquiet
diſſemble
diſ-tinct-ly
diſtribute
diviner
divorcement
diurnal
domeſtic
Eleven
embargo
embezzel
embroider
emergent
employment
enamel
encounter
encourage
endeavour
enervate
enfranchiſe
enlargement
enormous
enſample
environ
epiſtle
eſpouſals
eſtabliſh
eternal
exactor
examine
exhibit
explicit
external
extinguiſh
extirpate
extruſion
Fantaſtic
forbearance

for-bid-den
Granado
Henceforward
Idea
illuſtrate
imbelliſh
immortal
impatience
implicit
impoſthume
incarnate
incentive
inchantment
incloſure
incluſive
inculcate
incumbent
indictment
indulgent
infernal
informer
inhabit
inherent
inherit
inſipid
intangle
internal
interpret
inteſtate
inteſtine
intrinſic
in-va-lid
inveigle
Lieutenant
Malicious
malignant
maternal
mechanic
miſchievons
Nocturnal
Obeiſance
obſervance
occurrence
offenſive
outlandiſh
Pomgranate
portmanteau
portraiture
precaution
preſumptive
prohibit
puiſſant
Relinquiſh
remainder
remember
remonſtrance
repleniſh
reſemble
retentive
reverſion
Seducers
ſe-queſ-ter
ſpectator
ſubmiſſive
Tarpaulin
teſtator
tobacco
together
tranſparent
tribunal
Vicegerant
vindictive
Uncertain
uncover
unequal
unfeigned
unfaithful
unfrugal
unfruitful
ungodly
unholy
unjuſtly
unlearned
unmindful
unruly
unſkilful
unſtable
unthankful
untimely
unworthy
utenſil

TABLE III.

Words accented on the laſt Syllable.

AC-qui-eſce	En-ter-tain	Pa-ra-mour
afterwards	expedite	perſevere
alamode	Immature	Recollect
ambuſcade	importune	reconcile
appertain	intercede	reinforce
apprehend	intercept	rendezvous
Capapee	interpoſe	repartee
cavalcade	intervene	reprehend
circumciſe	introduce	repreſent
circumſcribe	Macaroon	Serenade
circumvent	magazine	ſeventeen
comprehend	maſquerade	Thereunto
condeſcend	Overcharge	thereupon
correſpond	overdrive	Violin
countermand	overflow	volunteer
countermine	overlaid	Undermine
countervail	overpaid	Whereunto
Diſallow	overſeer	wherewithal
diſannul	overſpread	Yeſterday
diſappoint	overthrow	yeſternight
domineer	overwhelm	

Of FIGURES *and* NUMBERS.

One	1	I	Eighteen	18	XVIII
Two	2	II	Nineteen	19	XIX
Three	3	III	Twenty	20	XX
Four	4	IV	Thirty	30	XXX
Five	5	V	Forty	40	XL
Six	6	VI	Fifty	50	L
Seven	7	VII	Sixty	60	LX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy	70	LXX
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Ninety	90	XC
Eleven	11	XI			
Twelve	12	XII	One Hund.	100	C
Thirteen	13	XIII	Two H.	200	CC
Fourteen	14	XIV	Three H.	300	CCC
Fifteen	15	XV	Four H.	400	CCCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Five H.	500	D
Seventeen	17	XVII	A Thouſ.	1000	M

Note, A leſſer Number ſet on the Left-hand of a greater Number, abates from it; as IV is V abating I. IX is X abating I. XL is L abating X, *&c.*

Six Leſſons, not exceeding Words of Three Syllables.

LESSON I.

GOD created all Things in Heaven, in the Earth, and in the Water: He made Summer and Winter, Light and Darkneſs. The Life of every Animal, and the Breath of all Mankind, are at his Diſpoſal.——*Thou, even Thou, art Lord alone: Thou haſt made Heaven, the Heaven of Heavens, with all their Hoſts; the Earth, and all Things that are therein; and Thou preſerveſt them all; and the Hoſt of Heaven worſhippeth Thee.* (Neh. ix. 6.)

LES-

LESSON II.

God Almighty knows all Things that have happened from the Beginning of the World, and what will happen to all Eternity: The Actions or Sufferings of every Creature are manifeſted in his Sight: All Things are naked and opened unto his Eyes.——*The Eyes of the Lord are in every Place, beholding the Evil and the Good.* (Prov. xx. 3.)

LESSON III.

Our gracious Creator loveth his Children that are good and virtuous: He giveth his Bleſſing unto the Righteous, defendeth them with a fatherly Kindneſs, and will reward them for ever; and tho' He hateth and abhorreth all Wickedneſs, yet He will be merciful to them that repent of their Sins.——*Let the Wicked forſake his Way, and the unrighteous Man his Thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have Mercy upon him, and to our God for he will abundantly pardon.* (Iſ. lv. 7.)

LESSON IV.

It is incumbent upon all Children to be diligent in learning to read, that they may thereby know their Duty to God and their Neighbour, on whom their Happineſs here, and eternal Welfare entirely depend.——*God hath appointed a Day in which he will judge the World in Righteouſneſs, according to their good or evil Actions here.* (Acts xv. 2.)

LESSON V.

God commandeth all Children to love, honour, and ſuccour their Fathers and Mothers: Whoſoever cur-

curſeth his Father or Mother, his Lamp ſhall be extinguiſhed in obſcure Darkneſs. Children ſhould hear and obey the Inſtructions of their Parents, to bind ſuch Obedience as Ornaments of Grace about their Heads, and Chains about their Necks.——*Children obey your Parents in the Lord, for this is right,* (Eph. vi. 1.)

LESSON VI.

Submit yourſelf to every Ordinance of Man, whether it be to the King as ſupreme, or to your Governors, Teachers, Paſtors, or Maſters. Put away Lying, Evil-ſpeaking, and Slandering; be kind and affectionate one towards another with brotherly Love.——*This is my Commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you.* (John xv. 12.)

A Prayer to be ſaid at Riſing in the Morning.

O Lord God, my heavenly Father, I moſt humbly thank thee, that Thou, of thy fatherly Goodneſs, haſt vouchſafed to defend me this Night from all Evil: I moſt earneſtly beſeech thee to preſerve me alſo this Day both from ſuffering and doing any Evil; and to give me Grace ſo to walk in the Light of thy Holy Word, that I may bring forth the Fruits of the ſame, unto the Glory of thy holy Name, and the Profit of my Neighbour, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

A Prayer to be ſaid before going to Bed.

I Thank thee, O Father, by thy dearly beloved Son Jeſus Chriſt, that of thy free Mercy thou haſt preſerved me this Day from all Misfortunes and

and Dangers; vouchſafe alſo to keep me this Night, and to ſave me from all my Enemies, both bodily and ghoſtly: Give to my Body Quietneſs and Sleep, but let my Mind continually watch unto thee, and to thy holy Law; that when the chearful Light of the Day ſhall ſpring and appear, I, being whole both in Body and Mind, may joyfully riſe again, and diligently walk in my Vocation, to the Glory of thy bleſſed Name, through Jeſus Chriſt. *Amen.*

A Prayer to be uſed when a Perſon takes his Seat in the Church.

ASſiſt me, O Lord, I beſeech Thee in my Services to Thee this Day. Let thy holy Spirit keep all evil Thoughts out of my Mind, and diſpoſe my Heart to love, honour, and praiſe Thee as I ought to do, through the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt our Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

Before he leaves his Seat.

LORD, I pray Thee, pardon all my Failings in thy Service, and help me to love Thee more perfectly for the future, for the Sake of Jeſus Chriſt our Saviour. *Amen.*

A Grace to be ſaid before Meat.

O God, who giveſt Food unto all Fleſh, grant that we may receive theſe thy Gifts with thy Bleſſing, and uſe them with Sobriety and thankful Hearts, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

A Grace to be ſaid after Meat.

BLeſſed be the Lord for providing ſo well for us: May his Grace make us ever mindful of the Wants of others, and give us the Bread that nouriſheth to eternal Life, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

TABLE I.

Words of three and four Syllables, accented on the first.

A-*bro*-ga-ting
acceſſary
*ag*rimony
*a*labaſter
*a*lienate
allegory
amiable
*a*micable
antiquary
arbitrary
Be*n*efitting
Ca*t*erpillar
ce*r*emony
cha*r*itable
comfortable
commiſſary
competency
comparable
complicated
conſiſtory
continency
controverſy
contumacy
corrigible
corpulency
corruptible
co*v*etouſneſs
curiouſly
*D*elicacy
deſ-pi-ca-ble
di*l*igently
Efficacy
e*l*egancy
e*l*egi*b*le
e*v*idently
excelleney
exemplary
exorable
Figurative
formidable
Ge*n*erally
glorioufly
Ha*b*erdaſher
he*t*e*r*odox
ho*n*ourable
hoſpitable
Ignominy
innocency
inventory
judicature
La*p*idary
legiſlative
li*b*erally
Ma*l*efactor
marvellouſly
ma*t*rimony
me*l*ancholy
me*m*orable
mer-ce-*n*a-ry
mi*l*itary
mi*ſ*erable
mo*d*erately
mo*n*aſtery
Na*t*urally
na*v*igable
neceſſary
necromancy
O*r*atory
Pa*t*rimony
peremptory
pernicious
purgatory
Ra*t*ional*
reaſonable
refractory
righteouſneſs
Sa*l*amander
ſanctuary
ſecretary
ſe*p*arately
ſe*v*erally
ſociable
ſo*l*itary
Ta*b*ernacle
temporally
teſtimony
to*l*erable
tran-

* Ci, ſi, *and* ti *ſounding like* ſh *before a Vowel, make the Words conſiſt of a Syllable leſs than in the old accuſtomed Way.*

tran-ſi-to-ry
tri*b*utary
turbulency
Va*l*iantly
va-ri-a-ble
vegetable
vehemently
ve*n*erable
vir-tu-ouſ-ly
vigilancy
vo*l*untary

TABLE II.

Words accented on the ſecond Syllable.

AB-bre-vi-ate
abi*l*ity
abo*m*inate
abundantly
acce*l*erate
acceſſible
accommodate
aci*d*ity
a*c*tivity
addition
admi*n*iſter
admiſſion
adoption
advertency
advertſement
adulterate
affection
affliction
affi*n*ity
alacrity
allegiance
alluſion
ambaſſador
ambiguous
ambition
amphi*b*ious
a-na-*l*o-gy
ana*l*yſis
ana*t*omize
ana*t*omy
ange*l*ical
annihi*l*ate
anti*q*uity
anti*p*athy
apocrapha
apo*l*ogy
apoſtacy
apoſtrophe
appearances
appa*r*itor
appellative
appropriate
appurtenance
articulate
arti*f*icer
artillery
aſcenſion
aſperſion
aſſaſſinate
aſſi*d*uous
aſſociate
aſſumption
at-ten-tion
atte*n*uate
audacious
authority
Barbarian
barba*r*ity
bea*t*ified
bea*t*itude
behaviour
bene*f*icence
bene*v*olence
bituminous
Cala*m*ity
cano*n*ical
capa*c*ity
capi*t*ulate
capri*c*ious
captivity
cele*r*ity
celeſtial
cenſorious
centurion
certi*f*icate
ceſſation
chameleon
chirurgeon

cir-

cir-cum-fe-rence
collateral
collation
collection
collegiate
combuſtible
comedian
commemorate
commiſſion
commodious
commodity
communicate
communion
companion
compaſſion
compendious
competitor
complexion
compoſitor
compreſſion
compulſion
compunction
concavity
conception
concluſion
concupiſcence
concuſſion
condition
confection
confederate
confeſſion
conformity
confuſion
congratulate
congruity
conjunction
con-ſpi-cu-ous
conſpiracy
conſpirator
conſtruction
conſumption
contagion
contaminate
contention
continuance
contraction
contrition
convenient
converſion
conviction
convulſion
corporeal
correction
corroberate
corruption
creation
credulity
Damnation
debility
decennial
deciſion
decoction
defection
deficient
degenerate
dejection
delectable
deliberate
delicious
delineate
deliverance
deluſion
de-no-mi-nate
depopulate
depreſſion
deriſion
deſcription
deſertion
deſtruction
determinate
detraction
devotion
dexterity
diffuſion
digreſſion
dimenſion
diminutive
direction
diſcretion
diſcuſſion
diſhoneſty
diſſention
diſtinction
diverſity
diviſion
Effectual
effeminate
efficient
effigies
effuſion
egregious
ejection
elaborate
election
emaſculate
embroiderer
emiſſion
emphatical

en-

en-co-mi-um
enthuſiaſm
enormity
epiſcopal
epitomize
equality
equivalent
eradicate
erronious
eruption
eſſential
eternity
etherial
evacuate
evaporate
evaſion
exaction
exaſperate
excluſion
exemplify
exemption
exhilerate
exonerate
exorbitant
expanſion
expedient
experience
experiment
expoſitor
expreſſion
expulſion
extenuate
exterior
extortion
extraction
extravagant
ex-tre-mity
exuberant
Facility
fallacious
familiar
fantaſtical
ferocity
fertility
feſtivity
fidelity
foundation
fragility
frugality
fruition
Gratuity
grammatical
Harmonious
humanity
humility
hypocriſy
hypotheſis
Identity
idolatrous
illiterate
illuminate
illuſtrious
immaculate
immediate
immerſion
immunity
immutable
impartial
impediment
imperious
impertinent
impetuous
im-pla-ca-ble
importunate
impoveriſh
impreſſion
impunity
inceſſantly
inciſion
incongruous
incorporate
indefinite
indelible
indemnify
indemnity
induſtrious
ineffable
infectious
inferior
ingenious
inheritance
iniquity
initiate
injunction
injurious
inſcription
inſcrutable
inſinuate
inſpection
inſtruction
integrity
intelligence
intention
interior
invaſion
invention
inveterate
inviolate

in-vi-*ſi*-ble
iro*ni*cal
irre*g*ular
irre*v*erent
irruption
Judi*ci*al
judi*ci*ous
Laborious
laſci*v*ious
legi*t*imate
licentiate
licentious
lieute*n*ancy
liti*g*ious
Magi*c*ian
magni*fi*cence
male*v*olence
mali*ci*ous
material
matri*c*ulate
maturity
me*l*odious
me*r*i*d*ian
mi*l*i*t*ia
morta*l*ity
muni*fi*cent
muſi*c*ian
Narration
nativity
nobi*l*ity
notorious
Obedience
objection
oblation
obli*t*erate
obli*v*ion
ob-nox-i-ous
obſcurity
obſtruction
occaſion
œco*n*omy
offici*o*us
omni*p*otent
omni*ſ*cient
opi*n*ion
oppreſſion
opprobious
oration
ori*g*inal
outra*g*eous
Parti*c*ular
parti*t*ion
pathe*t*ical
pavi*l*ion
peculiar
penurious
perdi*t*ion
perfection
perfi*d*ious
perni*c*ious
perpe*t*ual
perplexity
perſpi*c*uous
perſuaſion
peti*t*ion
philo*ſ*opher
phyſi*c*ian
pollution
poſſeſſion
poſi*t*ion
poſte*r*ity
poſtillion
po-ten-tial
preci*p*itate
predeſtinate
predi*c*tion
predo*m*inate
pree*m*inence
prepa*r*ative
prepoſte*r*ous
prerogative
preſby*t*ery
preſcription
preſumptuous
prodi*g*ious
profeſſion
proge*n*itor
proportion
propriety
proſpe*r*ity
provincial
provi*ſ*ion
punctili*o*
purgation
Quaternion
quoti*d*ian
Rebellion
receptacle
reception
reci*p*rocal
redemption
reflexion
rege*n*erate
rejection
rei*t*erate
relation
reli*g*ion
reluctancy

re-

re-miſ-ſion
reſponſible
reſtorative
reſtriction
retention
retaliate
rhetorical
ridiculous
Sagacity
ſalvation
ſatiety
ſecurity
ſedition
ſeverity
ſimilitude
ſimplicity
ſincerity
ſobriety
ſociety
ſo-lem-ni-ty
ſubjection
ſubmiſſion
ſubſcription
ſubſervient
ſubſtantial
ſubtraction
ſubverſion
ſucceſſion
ſufficient
ſtability
ſupremacy
Tautology
tempeſtuous
terreſtrial
tradition
tranquillity
tranſgreſſion
tranſlation
tri-en-ni-al
tuition
tumultuous
tyrannical
Vacation
vacuity
venereal
veracity
vermilion
vexation
viciſſitude
victorious
virginity
vivacity
voluptuous
Ubiquity
uncertainty
unrighteous
uxorious

TABLE III.

Words accented on the third Syllable.

Adamantine
affidavit
agriculture
anabaptiſt
apprehenſive
arbitrator
Barricado
Comprehenſive
correſpondent
Diſinherit
diſcontinue
Fornicator
Howſoever
Imitator
immaturely
inconſiſtent
independent
interloper
intermixture
Mathematics
maravedis
melancholy
memorandum
miſadventure
metamorphoſe
Navigator
Omnipreſent
ornamental
Patronymic
peradventure
perſeverance
predeceſſor
Sacerdotal
ſudorific
ſupplemental
Whoſoever

PRUDENTIAL MAXIMS.

I.

1. IF you would be happy, correct your Imagination by Reaſon and Religion, and live according to their Dictates.

II.

2. Be not diverted from your Duty by any idle Reflections that the ſilly World may make upon you; for their Cenſures are not in your Power, and conſequently ſhould be no Part of your Concern.

III.

3. Reſt ſatisfied with doing well, and leave Others to talk of you what they pleaſe.

IV.

4. Pitch upon that Courſe of Life which is the moſt excellent, and Cuſtom will render it the moſt delightful.

V.

5. Rather avoid thoſe Vices you are naturally inclined to, than aim at ſuch Excellencies and Perfections as you were never made for.

VI.

6. Never defer That till To-morrow, which you can do To-day: Nor ever do That by Proxy, which you can do yourſelf.

VII.

7. Be always at Leiſure to do good; never make Buſineſs an Excuſe to decline the Office of Humanity.

VIII.

8. Hear no Ill of a Friend, nor ſpeak any of an Ene-

Enemy: Believe not all you hear, nor report all you believe.

IX.

9. Imprint this Maxim deeply in your Mind, that there is nothing certain in this human and mortal State; by which Means you will avoid being tranſported with Proſperity, and being dejected in the Day of Adverſity.

X.

10. Make yourſelf agreeable, as much as poſſible, to all; for there is no Perſon ſo contemptible, but it may be in his Power to be a ſincere Friend, or an inveterate Enemy.

XI.

11. Never reflect upon any Man's Religion, Reputation, or Infirmity; for it is not only diſobliging and uncivil, but unbecoming a Chriſtian.

XII.

12. In the Morning, think what you have to do; and at Night aſk yourſelf what you have done.

XIII.

13. Never reveal your Secrets to any, except it be as much their Intereſt to keep them, as it is yours, that they ſhould be kept. Only truſt yourſelf, and another ſhall not betray you.

XIV.

14. Speak not in the Ears of a Fool, for he will deſpiſe the Wiſdom of your Words. Caſt not your Pearls before Swine.

TIMOLEON's *Providential Preſervation.*

THREE Perſons had entered into a Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate *Timoleon* (a Prince remarkable for his Piety and Reliance upon Providence) as he was offering up his Devotions in the Temple.

In order to it they took their ſeveral Stands in the moſt convenient Places for their Purpoſe. As they were waiting for an Opportunity to put their Deſign in Execution, a Stranger, having obſerved one of the Conſpirators, fell upon him and ſlew him. Upon which the other two, thinking their Plot had been diſcovered, threw themſelves at *Timoleon*'s Feet, and confeſſed the whole Matter. This Stranger, upon Examination, was found to have underſtood nothing of the intended Aſſaſſination, but having ſeveral Years before had a Brother killed by the Conſpirator, whom he here put to Death, and having till now ſought in vain for an Opportunity of Revenge, he chanced to meet the Murderer in the Temple, who had planted himſelf there for the above-mentioned Purpoſe. *Plutarch* (who relates this Story) cannot forbear, on this Occaſion, ſpeaking with a Kind of Rapture on the Schemes of Providence, which in this Particular had ſo contrived it, that the Stranger ſhould for ſo great a Space of Time be debarred the Means of doing Juſtice to his Brother, till by the ſame Blow that revenged the Death of one innocent Man, he preſerved the Life of a good King.

The MORAL.

God in his powerful Providence never fails to protect his Servants in a Way moſt ſalutary to themſelves, but can eaſily avert the moſt latent intended Miſchief upon the Aſſaſſin's guilty Head.

A JEWISH TRADITION, *vindicating Providence.*

IN a *Jewiſh* Tradition concerning *Moſes*, that great Prophet, it is ſaid, was called up by a Voice to the Top of a Mountain; where, in a Conference with the Supreme Being, he was permitted to propoſe to him ſome Queſtions concerning his Adminiſtration of the Univerſe. In the Midſt of this Divine Colloquy, he was commanded to look down on the Plain below. At the Foot of the Mountain there iſſued out a clear Spring of Water, at which a Soldier alighted from his Horſe to drink. He was no ſooner gone, than a little Boy came to the ſame Place, and finding a Purſe of Gold which the Soldier had dropped, took it up and went away with it. Immediately after this came an infirm old Man, weary with Age and Travelling, and having quenched his Thirſt, ſat down to reſt himſelf by the Side of the Spring. The Soldier miſſing his Purſe returns to ſearch for it, and demands it of the old Man, who affirms he had not ſeen it, and appeals to Heaven in Witneſs of his Innocence. The Soldier, not believing his Proteſtations, kills him. *Moſes* fell on his Face with Horror and Amazement, when the Divine Voice thus prevented his Expoſtulation: "Be not ſurprized, *Moſes*, nor aſk why the Judge of the whole Earth has ſuffered this Thing to come to paſs: The Child is the Occaſion that the Blood of the old Man is ſpilt; but know, that the old Man, whom thou ſaweſt, was the Murderer of that Child's Father."

The MORAL.

"We are not at preſent in a proper Situation "to judge of the Counſels by which Providence "acts,

" acts, ſince but little arrives at our Knowledge,
" and even that little we diſcern imperfectly; and
" thoſe Events, the Permiſſion of which ſeems now
" to accuſe the Divine Goodneſs, may, in the Con-
" ſummation of Things, both magnify his Good-
" neſs, and exalt his Wiſdom."

ADDISON.

CHAP. VIII.

TABLE I.

Words of Four and Five Syllables, accented on the ſecond Syllable.

ABominable
ambitiouſly
apothecary
auxiliary
Communicable
confectioner
confederacy
contemptuouſly
continually
contributary
conveniency
Diſcreditable
Efficiency
egregiouſly
eſpecially
extortioner
extravagancy
exuberancy
Harmoniouſly
hereditary
Immediately
incendiary
incontinency
incorruptible
inevitable
inexorable
inimitable
innumerable
inſuperable
irreparable
irrevocable
Laſciviouſneſs
legitimacy
Notoriouſly
Originally
Pecuniary
perpetually
prothonotary
Repoſitory
Unneceſſary
unreaſonable
unmeaſurable
unprofitable
unrighteouſneſs
unſeparable

TABLE II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

ABdication
academical
acceptation
acquiſition
admiration
admonition
adoration
adulation
affability
affectation
allegation
allegorical
ambiguity
ammunition
amputation
anathematize
animoſity
anniverſary
annotation
apparition
appellation
aſſiduity
aſtrological
avaricious
Beatifical
benediction
beneficial
Caſtigation
celebration
ceremonial
circulation
circumciſion
circumſpection
co-eſſen-tial
combination
commination
competition
comprehenſible
comprehenſion
condeſcenſion
conflagration
confutation
congregation
conjuration
conſecration
conſolation
conſtellation
conſternation
conſtitution
conſultation
contemplation
contradiction
contribution
contumacious
contumelious
converſation
copulation
coronation
corporation
Declamation
declaration
dedication
defamation
definition
democratical
demonſtration
de-po-ſi-tion
deprivation
deputation
derivation
deſolation
deſperation
devaſtation
diabolical
diſobedient
diſpenſation
diſpoſition
diſſolution
diſtribution
divination
domination
Education
efficacious
elocution
emulation
epidemical
equanimity
eſtimation
excommunicate
execration
execution
exhalation
exhibition
exhortation
expectation
expedition
expiration
explanation
expoſition

Fer-

Fermentation
fornication
Generation
generoſity
Habitation
heſitation
hoſpitality
hypocritical
Illegitimate
imbecillity
imitation
impoſition
inclination
incorruption
individual
inflammation
inquiſition
inſpiration
inſtitution
inſurrection
interceſſion
introduction
invitation
Juriſdiction
Lamentation
liberality
limitation
Magiſterial
magnanimity
mathematical
mediocrity
meditation
miniſtration
miſconſtruction
moderation
multiplicity
mu-ta-bi-li-ty
Navigation
nonconformity
numeration
Obligation
obſervation
occupation
odoriferous
operation
opportunity
oppoſition
ordination
oſtentation
Partiality
perpendicular
perpetuity
perſecution
perſpicuity
perturbation
peſtilential
poſſibility
preparation
preſervation
principality
proclamation
prodigality
prohibition
propagation
prorogation
providential
provocation
publication
puſillanimous
putrefaction
Quinteſſential
Recollection
reformation
relaxation
renovation
repetition
reprehenſion
reprobation
reputation
reſervation
reſolution
reſtoration
reſurrection
retribution
revelation
reverential
revolution
Sacrilegious
ſalutation
ſatisfaction
ſeparation
ſingularity
ſituation
ſpeculation
ſuffocation
ſuperficial
ſuperſcription
ſuperſtition
ſupplication
ſuppoſition
ſurreptitious
Teſtimonial
toleration
tranſportation
tribulation
Valediction
variation
vegetation

ve-

ve-*ne*-ra-tion
vindication
violation

Un-ad-vi-ſed-ly
uniformity

un-for-tu-nate-ly
unſtabi*l*ity

CHAP. IX.

Words of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the fourth Syllable, unleſs otherwiſe marked.

ABbreviation
abo*m*ination
accommodation
admi*n*iſtration
a*n*imadverſion
annihi*l*ation
annunciation
a*r*iſtocra*t*ical
aſſaſſination
aſſe*v*eration
aſſociation
Ca*p*i*t*ulation
ceremónioufly
circumlocution
circumvolution
coeſſentia*l*ity
commemoration
communication
conſideration
conſubſtantiation
conti*n*uation
corro*b*oration
Deli*b*eration
deli*n*eation
deno*m*ination
determination
di*l*a*p*idation
diſadvantageous
diſconti*n*uation
diſobédiently
diſſi*m*ulation
Eccleſiaſtical
e*d*ifi*c*ation
ejaculation
e*l*emó*ſ*inary
enthuſiaſtical
equi*v*ocation
era*d*ication
eva*c*uation
eva*p*oration
exa*m*ina*t*ion
exaſpe*r*ation
excommunication
expoſtulation
exte*n*uation
extraórdinary
Fami*l*ia*r*ity
fórtification
fructification
Geográ*ph*ically
glori*f*ication
grati*f*ication

He-

He-*te*-ro-ge-ne-ous
humi*li*ation
I*magi*nation
immutabi*li*ty
infallibi*li*ty
inſenſibi*li*ty
inter*p*retation
interrogation
irregu*la*rity
Mathemati*cian*
mo*dific*ation
mortification
multi*p*lication
Na*tura*lization
Obediential
Predeſtination
procraſtination
pronun*cia*tion
propi*tia*tion
pro-pór-tion-a-ble
puri*fic*ation
puſillani*m*ity
Qua*lific*ation
Ra*tific*ation
reca*p*itulation
re*c*ommendation
re*c*onci*li*ation
rege*ner*ation
re*p*reſentation
reta*li*ation
San*c*ti*fic*ation
ſigni*fic*ation
ſolemnization
ſuperio*r*ity
Transfiguration
trrnſubſtantiation
Uncircumci*ſion*
univerſa*l*ity

CHAP. X.

Additional REMARKS *and* OBSERVATIONS *in Orthography.*

E final in the following Words does not lengthen the foregoing Vowel, but only ſerves to ſoften c *and* g.

LESSON I.

LEttice novice notice college cribbage cri*v*ice jaundice ma*l*ice office ma*n*age accomplice diſcharge ju*ſ*tice cornice ſervice ſurplice edifice ſpinnage pri*v*ilege revenge artifice damage hinge orifice prejudice oblige apprentice heritage contrivance ſurge

LES-

2. E *final in the following Words ſeems to be of no Uſe, but only retained through Cuſtom.*

LESSON II.

Docile doctrine famine promiſe ſanguine treatiſe prelate practice oppoſite perquiſite diſcipline infinite genuine requiſite imagine depoſite examine determine.

Note, v *never ends a Word but always takes* e *final after it, which is generally ſilent, as* give, live, active, paſſive, fugitive, *&c.*—E *final often makes an* o *in the ſame Syllable ſound like* u *ſhort, as* Irkſome, done, undone, welcome, income, dove, love, prove, *&c.*

3. E *final is ſounded in the following Words.*

LESSON III.

Simile lethe recipe epitome extempore maſſacre hyperbole: *And in moſt ancient proper Names, as* Jeſſe Phœbe Thiſbe Daphne Hebe Penelope Euridice Cybele, *&c,*

Note, At the End of moſt modern Words, conſiſting of more than one Syllable, when we have the Sound of e *it is often repreſented by* y, *as* Body, copy, happy, holy, duty, vanity, variety, hypocriſy, induſtry, ceremony, century, leproſy, prodigy, *&c. But before an* f, y *always retains its proper Sound, as* Magnify, purify, edify, *&c.*

☞ *There are likewiſe Modes of Pronunciation, where certain Conſonants are not ſounded according as they are placed before or after other Letters, but being ſuch are not generally received, but vary with the ſeveral Dialects of Counties, are here omitted; and, eſpecially as they occur but in a very few of our Words, they may very eaſily be attained by Cuſtom.*

4. *Of* e *when ſounded or not ſounded before* s *at the End of Words, viz. it is always ſounded when* c, g, s, x, z, ch, *or* ſh *precede it.*

LESSON IV.

BRaces generates negligences, ſnatches, graduates circulates deſpiſes vaniſhes obſtacles ſqueezes ſacrifices evaporates diſengages cranes ſapphires treſpaſſes tantalizes draggles meditates grievances obſtacles ladles provokes indigences perjures raviſhes ſeparates induces ſwitches imprecates ſcourges ſtigmatizes volumes fences tyrannizes confiſcates deluges creates cringes flouriſhes approaches appearances regulates ruminates hinges cradles lothes vaniſhes degenerates.

LESSON V.

Cubes lattices grimaces planes breathes avenues incroaches exhilarates pillages legates hopes merchandizes meditates appearances ſacrifices pledges unfixes ſtages ſnatches graduates alamodes ſaddles babes amuſes paves degrades ſermonizes diſcontinues exonerates variegates deligates grates ſaves monopolizes franchiſes trances images attaches roſes muſes figures trifles bridles cringes crumbles names canes beadles tramples confiſcates ſervices anatomizes plagues riſes apples ſteeples irradicates performances conveniences fiddles tones creates ſcrapes pierces grievances conſequences plagues famines rogues baffles vices figures plumes riſes dales plates muſes manages bundles raffles brambles ſnuffles carriages wages voyages.

CHAP. XI.

WORDS *the ſame, or nearly alike, in Sound but different in Signification and Spelling.*

ABel, *Cain*'s Brother
Able, powerful
Account, Eſteem
Accompt, Reckoning
Advice, Counſel
Adviſe, to counſel
Air, we breathe in
Heir, to an Eſtate
Are, we, or ye are
Ale, Malt Liquor
Ail, to be troubled
All, every one
Awl, to bore Holes
Alloy, a Mixt. of Metal
Allay, to eaſe the Pain
Alley, a narrow Paſſage
Ally, a Confederate
Allowed, granted
Aloud, with a Noiſe
Altar, of Sacrifice
Alter, to change
A Miſs, a Miſtreſs
Amiſs, wrong
Ant, a Piſmire
Aunt, Uncle's Wife
An, an Article
Ann, a Woman's Name
Appeal, to a Court
A Peal, Bills ringing
A Peel, a Sort of Shovel
A Peer, a Lord
A Pear, Fruit

A Roſe, to ſmell at
Aroſe, did riſe
Arrant, notorious
Errand, a Meſſage
Arras, Tapeſt. Hang.
Arrows, to ſhoot with
A Scent, a Smell
Aſcent, going up
Aſſent, an Agreement
Auger, a Carp. Tool
Augur, a Southſayer
Az, to cut Wood
Acts, of Parliament
Bacon, Hog's Fleſh
Baken, in the Oven
Bail, a Surety
Bale, of Cloth, &c.
Bald, without Hair
Bawled, cried out
Ball, a round Body
Bawl, to cry out
Barbara, a Woman
Barbary, a Country
Barberry, a Fruit
Bare, naked
Beer, a Beaſt
Bear, to carry, &c.
Baize, Cloth ſo called
Bays, Bay Trees
Beys, Governors
Be, are
Bee, an Inſect

Bean, a Grain
Been, was at a Place
Beer, to drink
Bier, to carry the Dead
Berry, a ſmall Fruit
Bury, to inter the Dead
Blew, did blow
Blue, a Colour
Board, a Plank
Bored, a Hole
Boar, a Beaſt
Boor, a Clown
Bore, to make a Hole
Bower, an Arbour
Bolt, for a Door
Boult, to ſift Meal
Bow, to bend
Bough, a Branch
Boy, a Lad
Buoy, to bear up
Bread, to eat
Bred, brought up
Breaches, brokenPlace
Breeches, to wear
By, near, *&c.*
Buy, with Money
Bye, acceſſary
Brews, he breweth
Bruiſe, to ſqueeze
Brewis, fat
Brows, over the Eyes
Browſe, to feed onLeaves
But, except
Butt, to ſhoot at
Cain, the Murderer
Cane, to walk with
Call, to cry out
Caul, for a Perriwig
Can, to be able
Cann, to drink out of
Cannon, a Gun
Canon, a Law or Rule
Captor, Prize-taker
Capture, Prize taken
Cart, to carry Things
Chart, a Map
Cell, a Hut or Cave
Sell, to diſpoſe of
Cellar, for Liquors
Seller, one that ſells
Cenſer, for Incenſe
Cenſor, a Magiſtrate
Cenſure, to judge
Ceſſion, a Reſigning
Seſſion, or Aſſize
Century, 100 Years
Centry, a Guard
Chaſte, Continent
Chaſed, a Kind of Work
Cinque, five
Sink, to ſettle down
Coin, Money
Quoin, a Wedge
Choler, Rage, Anger
Collar, for the Neck
Cieling, of a Room
Sealing, ſetting a Seal
Cion, a young Sprig
Sion, a Mountain
Citron, Fruit
Cittern, a Muſ. Inſtrum.
Clark, a Man's Name
Clerk

Clerk, a Clergyman, *&c.*
Clauſe, of a Sentence
Claws, of a Bird
Cloaths, Garments
Cloſe, to ſhut up
Cord, a Rope
Chord, in Muſic
Coarſe, mean or plain
Courſe, Race or Way
Cocket, a Schedule
Coquet, a Woman
Couſin, a Relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an Aſſembly
Counſel, Advice
Could, was able
Cud, of Cattle
Courant, a News-paper
Currant, Coin, *&c.*
Current, a Stream
Currans, Fruit
Courier, a Meſſenger
Currier, a Leather-dreſſer
Cruſe, a little Veſſel
Cruiſe, a-ſailing
Cruel, fierce
Crewel, Worſted
Cygnet, a young Swan
Signet, a Seal
Dane, of *Denmark*
Deign, to grant
Dam, to ſtop Water
Damn, to condemn
Day, the Morning
Dey, a Governor
Dear, of great Price
Deer, in a Park
Deceaſed, dead
Diſeaſed, ſick
Decent, becoming
Deſcent, going down
Deſert, Merit, abſcond
Deſart, a Wilderneſs
Dew, on the Graſs
Due, a Debt
Die, to deceaſe
Dye, to ſtain Cloth
Diet, Proviſions
Dyet, an Aſſembly
Dire, dreadful
Dyer, a Stainer of Cloth
Do, to act
Doe, a Female Deer
Dough, a Paſte
Done, acted
Dun, Colour
Doer, that doeth
Door, of a Houſe
Drought, Dryneſs
Draught, of Drink
Ear, of the Head
E'er, ever
Ere, before
Early, betimes
Yearly, every Year
Earing, Harveſt-time
Ear-ring, for the Ear
Earth, the Ground
Hearth, the Chimney
Eaten, devoured
Eton, a Town's Name
Earn, to work for
Yearn,

Yearn, to pity
Yarn, Linen or Woolen
Eminent, famous
Imminent, approaching
Enow, in Number
Enough, in Quantity
Enter, go in
Inter, to bury
Intire, whole
Envy, Hatred
Envoy, Meſſenger
Extant, in being
Extent, Diſtance
Fane, a Weather-cock
Fain, deſirous, glad
Feign, to diſſemble
Faint, weary
Feint, a Pretence
Fair, comely
Fare, Diet, *&c.*
Fellon, a Whitlow
Felon, a Criminal
File, a Smith's Tool
Foil, to overcome
Fillip, with the Finger
Philip, a Man's Name
Fir, Wood
Furr, Skin
Floor, of a Room
Flour, for Bread
Flower, of the Field
Forth, Abroad
Fourth, in Number
Fool, an Idiot
Foul, dirty, *&c.*
Fowl, a Bird
Francis, a Man
Frances, a Woman
Frays, Quarrels
Fraiſe, fried Meat
Gall, bitter Subſtance
Gaul, a Frenchman
Geſture, Carriage
Jeſter, a merry Fellow
Gilt, with Gold
Guilt, Sin.
Glutinous, ſticking
Gluttonous, greedy
Grain, of Corn, *&c.*
Grane, an Iſland
Grater, for Nutmeg
Greater, larger
Greaſe, or Fat
Greece, a Country
Groan, to ſigh
Grown, increaſed
Grot, a Cave
Groat, Four-pence
Hail, to ſalute
Hale, to drag along
Hare, in the Field
Hair, of the Head
Hart, a Beaſt
Heart, the Seat of Life
Haven, Ships Harbour
Heaven, God's Throne
Heel, of the Foot
Heal, to cure a Wound
Head, of the Body
Heed, to take Care
Hear, to hearken
Here, in this Place

Herd,

Herd, of Cattle
Heard, did hear
Hard, difficult, *&c.*
Hie, to make Haſte
High, lofty
Hoy, a Ship
Him, that Man
Hymn, a Song
Hire, Wages
Higher, more high
His, of him
Hiſs, to deride
Hoar, Froſt
Hour, of the Day
Whore, a lewd Woman
Our, belonging to us
Hole, Hollowneſs
Whole, perfect
Ho! lo! to call
Hoe, for grubbing Weeds
Hallow, to make holy
Hollow, empty
Holy, godly
Wholly, entirely
Holly, a Tree
Home, Houſe
Whom, what Man
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to cry out
Horſe, a Beaſt
Hoarſe, with a Cold
Hue, Colour
Hew, to cut down
Hugh, a Man's Name
I, myſelf
Eye, to ſee with
Idle, lazy
Idol, an Image
I'll, I will
Ile, in a Church
Iſle, an Iſland
In, within
Inn, for Travellers
Incite, to ſtir up
Inſight, Knowledge
Indict, to proſecute
Indite, to compoſe
Ingenious, quick Parts
Ingenuous, ſincere
Kennel, for Dogs
Channel, a Stream
Ketch, a ſmall Ship
Catch, to lay hold of
Kill, to murder
Kiln, for Bricks, *&c.*
Knave, a diſhoneſt Man
Nave, of a Wheel
Knight, by Honour
Night, the Evening
Know, to be acquainted
No, not ſo
Knew, did know
New, not old, or uſed
Knows, he knoweth
Noſe, of the Face
Lade, to pour out Wat.
Laid, placed
Lain, did lie
Lane, a narrow Paſſage
Latin, Language
Latten, Tin
Later, in Time

Lat-

Latter, laſt named
Lattice, of a Window
Letice, Woman's Name
Lettice, an Herb
Leaſe, of a Houſe
Leaſh, Leather Thong
Lees, Dregs of Wine
Leeſe, to looſe
Leper, one leprous
Leaper, that leapeth
Leſſen, to make leſs
Leſſon, in reading
Leſt, for Fear
Leaſt, ſmalleſt
Lethargy, Sleepineſs
Liturgy, Com. Prayer
Liquorice, a ſweetRoot
Liquoriſh, in Liquor
Lie, to lie down
Lye, a Falſhood
Lier, in wait
Liar, a Teller of Lies
Lyre, a Muſical Inſtrum.
Limb, a Member
Limn, to paint
Loth, unwilling
Loath, to abhor
Lo! behold
Low, not high, humble
Loſs, Damage
Loſe, to ſuffer Loſs
Looſe, to ſlack or untie
Lower, to let down
Lowr, to frown
Made, done
Maid, a Virgin
Main, chief Thing
Mane, of a Horſe
Male, the He
Mail, Trunk, Bag, *&c.*
Manner, Cuſtom
Manor, a Lordſhip
Manure, Dung, *&c.*
Mare, a Beaſt
Mayor, of a Corporation
Marſhal, of an Army
Martial, warlike
Mean, of little Value
Mein, Behaviour
Meat, to eat
Meet, together
Mete, to meaſure
Medal, a Coin
Meddle, to buſy ones ſelf
Meſſage, or Errand
Meſſuage, an Houſe
Metal, Gold, Silver, *&c*
Mettle, Spirit, *&c.*
Might, Strength
Mite, in Cheeſe
Moat, a Ditch, *&c.*
Mote, in the Eye
Moan, to lament
Mown, cut down
More, in Quantity
Moor, barren Ground
Martar, to pound in
Morter, made of Lime
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, no
Neigh, as a Horſe

Na-

Naval, of the Sea
Navel, of the Belly
Near, nigh to
Ne'er, never
Nether, lower
Neither, neither of them
Neal, to harden Glaſs
Kneel, upon the Knees
News, Tidings
Nooſe, a Knot
Nit, an Inſect
Knit, Stockings
Not, denying
Knot, to be untied
Oar, of a Boat
Ore, of Metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a Diſtance
Oh, alas
Owe, to be indebted to
One, in Number
Won, did win
Order, Rank or Degree
Ordure, Dung
Ordnance, Cannon
Ordinance, commandment
Pallas, a Goddeſs
Palace, for a King, *&c.*
Palate, of the Mouth
Pallet, a little Bed, *&c.*
Pale, Colour
Pail, a Veſſel
Pall, a Funeral Cloth
Paul, a Man's Name
Pain, or Grief
Pane, of Glaſs
Pair, a Couple
Pare, to cut off
Payer, that pays
Parſon, of a Pariſh
Perſon, ſomebody
Paſtor, Teacher
Paſture, Field
Pattern, a Copy
Patron, a Protector
Pauſe, a Stop
Paws, of a Beaſt
Peal, upon the Bells
Peel, taken the Outſide off
Peace, Friendſhip, *&c.*
Piece, of Gold, *&c.*
Pear, Fruit
Peer, a Lord
Pier, for Ships
Peter, a Man's Name
Petre, Salt
Pike, Fiſh, or for a Staff
Pique, a Quarrel
Pick, to chuſe
Plain, clear, even
Plane, Tool, Tree
Plait, the Hair
Plate, of Metal
Pleas, Pretences
Pleaſe, to content
Plough, the Inſtrument
Plow, to make a Furrow
Plumb, the Fruit
Plum, leaden Weight
Pole, a Stick
Poll, to cut Hair
Poor, needy

Pour,

Pour, as Water down
Power, Strength
Poplar, a Tree
Popular, loved by People
Practice, Exerciſe
Practiſe, to exerciſe
Praiſe, Commendation
Prays, he prayeth
Pray, to beſeech
Prey, a Booty
Preſence, being there
Preſents, Gifts
Precedent, Example
Preſident, that preſides
Principal, chief, &c.
Principle, Maxim
Profit, Advantage
Prophet, Foreteller
Propheſy, to foretel
Prophecy, foretelling
Quire, of Paper
Choir, of Singers
Rack, to torment
Wreck, of the Sea
Rain, Water
Reign, rule as a King
Rein, of the Bridle
Raiſe, to ſet up
Raze, to pull down
Rays, Sun Beams
Rancour, Hatred
Ranker, more thick
Rap, a Blow
Wrap, to fold
Race, to run
Raſe, to take out
Razor, an Inſtrument
Razure, taking out
Read, I read
Reed, a Shrub
Red, Colour
Reſent, to be angry at
Recent, new, freſh
Rear, the back Part
Rear, to erect
Rare, ſeldom
Reſt, quiet
Wreſt, to twiſt
Reach, to bring
Wretch, miſerable Perſon
Rice, Corn
Riſe, Advancement
Rime, thin Snow
Rhyme, Verſe
Rie, Corn
Wry, crooked
Ring, the Bells
Wring, the Hands
Right, juſt and true
Rite, a Ceremony
Wright, a Workman
Write, with a Pen
Road, the Highway
Rode, did ride
Rowed, did row
Roe, a Kind of Deer
Row, of Trees
Rome, a City
Room, of a Houſe
Rote, by Cuſtom
Wrote, did write
Wrought, worked

Rough,

Rough, not ſmooth
Ruff, a Sort of Neckcloth
Roof, of a Houſe
Sail, of a Ship
Sale, of Goods, &c.
Saviour, Chriſt
Saver, that ſaveth
Savour, Smell, or Taſte
Scene, of a Stage
Seen, beheld
Seas, great Waters
Sees, ſeeth or doth ſee
Seize, to lay hold of
Ceaſe, to forbear
Seem, to appear
Seam, that is ſewed
Seer, a Prophet
Sear, to burn
Sent, ordered away
Scent, a Smell
Cent. an Hundred
Sell, to ſell
Cell, a Vault
Seignior, a Lord
Senior, elder
Shew, to make appear
Shoe, for the Foot
Shoar, cut, *&c.*
Shore, the Water Coaſt
Shewn, made appear
Shone, did ſhine
Sign, a Token
Sine, in Geometry
Site, Situation
Cite, to ſummon
Sight, ſeeing
Sleight, Dexterity
Slight, to deſpiſe
Sloe, a ſour Fruit
Slow, tardy
Slough, a miry Place
Sole, of a Shoe
Soal, a Fiſh
Soul, of a Man
Some, a Part
Sum, the whole
Son, a Man Child
Sun, the heavenly Light
Soon, quickly
Swoon, to faint
Sore, an Ulcer
Soar, to mount up
Sower, of Seed
So, thus
Sow, with Seed
Stair, ſome Steps
Stare, to look earneſtly
Starling, a Bird
Sterling, Eng. Money
Steal, to rob
Steel, Metal
Stead, Place
Steed, a Horſe
Stile, for Paſſage
Style, for Writing
Stood, did ſtand
Stud, an Emboſſment
Straight, not crooked
Strait, narrow
Succour, Help
Sucker, a young Twig
Sue, to ſue at Law

Sew,

Sew, with a Needle
Sow, a Swine
Sweat, of the Brow
Sweet, delicious
Tacks, ſmall Nails
Tax, Subſidy
Tail, the End
Tale, a Story
Tare, Weight allowed
Tear, to rend in Pieces
Team, for Horſes
Teem, to pour out
Than, in comparing
Then, at that Time
The, an Article
Thee, a perſonal Name
There, in that Place
Their, of them
Throne, a Seat of State
Thrown, caſt
Through, by means of
Throw, to caſt
Tide, Flux of the Sea
Tied, made feſt
Time, when
Thyme, a ſweet Herb
To, unto
Toe, of the Foot
Tow, to draw along
Too, alſo, likewiſe
Two, a Couple
Told, as a Tale
Tolled, as a Bell
Tongs, for a Fire
Tongues, Languages
Thongs, for a Whip
Tower, for Defence
Tour, a Journey
Tray, to put Meat in
Trey, the Number Three
Vale, a Valley
Veil, a Covering
Veal, Calf's Fleſh
Vain, uſeleſs
Vane, a Weather-cock
Vein, of the Body, *&c.*
Valley, a Dale
Value, Worth
Vaſſal, a Slave
Veſſel, to hold Liquor
Vial, or *Phial*, of Glaſs
Viol, for Muſic
Ure, Cuſtom
Your, of you
Ewer, a Baſon
Uſe, Practice
Ewes, Sheep
Wade, to go in Water
Weighed, in the Balance
Wain, a cart or waggon
Wane, to decreaſe
Wean, a Child
Wait, to look for
Weight, Quantity
Wear, Merchandize
Wear, to put on Cloaths
Were, as we were
Waiſt, the Middle
Waſte, to ſpend
Way, to walk on
Weigh, to poize
Wey, 40 Buſhels

Weal,

Weal, Good
We'll, we will
Wheal, a Pimple
Wheel, of a Cart
Weak, feeble
Week, ſeven Days
Whether, which
Weather, wet or dry, *&c.*
Whither, what Place
Wen, a Swelling
When, at what Time
Wet, watery
Whet, to ſharpen
What, which

Wat, Walter
While, in the mean time
Wile, a Trick
White, Colour
Wight, an Iſland
Won, did win
One, in Number
Woad, a Plant
Wood, of Trees
Would, was willing
Yew, a Tree
Ewe, a Sheep
Yoke, of Oxen
Yolk, of an Egg

CHAP. XII.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

AN Abbreviation is an expeditious Way of ſetting down a Word by ſome *Letter*, or *Letters* belonging to it, which always takes after it a Period, or full Point.

A TABLE *of the moſt common Abbreviations, with their Explications.*

A. Afternoon, Aulus, Anſwer, Active
A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, *Batchelor of Arts*
Abp. Archbiſhop
Acct. Account
A. D. Anno Domini, *in the Year of our Lord*
Adm. Admiral
Admrs. Adminiſtrators
Agt. Againſt
A. M. Artium Magiſter, *Maſter of Arts*
Ana *of each alike Quantity*
Anab. Anabaptiſt
Ap. Apoſtle, April

A. R. Anna Regina, *Ann the Queen*; Anno Regni, *in the Year of the Reign.*
Aſt. P. G. Aſtronomy Profeſſor of *Greſham* College
Auſt. Auſtin, Auſtria
B. A. Batchelor of Arts
Bart. Baronet
B. D. Batchelor in Divinity
Bp. Biſhop
B. V. Bleſſed Virgin
C. Centum, *a Hundred*; Charles, Chapter
Cant. Canticles, Canterbury
Capt. Captain
Cat. Catechiſm
Ch. Church
Cha. Charles, Charity
Chan. Chancr. Chancellor
Chap. Chapter
Chron. Chronicles
Cit. City, Citizen, Citadel
Cl. Clericus, *Clergyman*; Clement
Clem. Clement
Co. County
Col. Colonel, Coloſſians
Com. Commiſſioner
Con. Conſtance, Conſtantine
Conf. Confeſſor, Confirmation
Cor. Corinthians, Corollary
Corn. Cornelius
C. R. Carolus Rex, *Charles the King*
C. S. Cuſtos Sigilli, *the Keeper of the Seal*
C. P. S. Cuſtus Privati Sigilli, *Keeper of the Privy Seal*
Cur. Curius, Curtius, Curate
D. Deanery, Diviſion, Doctor, Duke, Dukedom
Dan. Daniel
D. D. Doctor in Divinity
Deac. Deacon
Dec. *or* 10ber, December
Deut. Deuteronomy
Do. Ditto, *the ſame*
Dum. Dukedom
E. Earl
Earld. Earldom
Edm. Edmund
Edw. Edward
E. g. Exempli gratia, *as for Example*
Eliz. Elizabeth
Eng. Engliſh, England
Ep. Epiſtle
Eph. Epheſians
Eſa. Eſaias

Eſq;

Eſq; Eſquire
Ev. Evangeliſt
Ex. Exodus
Exp. Expreſs, Expoſition, Explanation
Feb. February
Fr. France, French
Fra. Frances, Francis
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society
G. God, Great, Goſpel
Gal. Galatians
Gar. Garriſon
Gen. Geneſis, General
Gen^mo. Generaliſſimo
Gent. Gentleman
Geo. George
Goſp. Goſpel
G. R. Georgius Rex, *George the King*
Greg. Gregory
Heb. Hebrews
Hen. Henry
Hhd. Hogſhead
Hum. Humphrey
Hund. Hundred
Id. Idem, *the ſame*
i. e. id eſt, *that is*
IHS. Jeſus. *The three firſt Letters of his Name in Greek*; or, Jeſus Hominum Salvator, *Jeſus Saviour of Men*
Iſa. Iſaiah
Ja. James
Jac. Jacob, Jacobus
Jan. January, Janus
J. D. Jurium Doctor, *a Doctor of Laws*
Jer. Jeremy, Jerom
Jeſ. Jeſus
Jeſt. Jeſuit
Inſt. Inſtant, Inſtitution, Inſtrument
Joh. John
Jona. Jonathan
Joſh. Joſhua
J. R. Jacobus Rex, *James the King*
Jud. Judges
Jul. July, Julius
Jun. June, Junius
Juſt. Juſtice
K. King, or Kings
Km. Kingdom
Knt. Knight
L. Lord, Luke
l. liber, *Book*; libræ, *Pounds*
Lam. Lamentations
Ld Lord
L. D. Lady-Day
Lev. Leviticus
Lieut. Lieutenant
lb. a Pound Weight
L. L. D. Legum Doctor, *Doctor of Laws*
Lond. London
Lp. Lordſhip
Ltr, or Lre, Letter
Luk. Luke
M. A. Maſter of Arts

M. Marquis, Monday, Morning, Marcus
m. manipulus, *a Handful*
Ma. Madam
Maty Majeſty
Mar. March, Mark, Marmaduke, Martyr
Mart. Martin, Martyr
Mat. Matthew
Math. Mathematics
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, *Doctor of Phyſic*
Mich. Michael, Michaelmas
Min. Miniſter
Monſ. Monſieur
Mr Maſter
Mrs Miſtreſs
Mſ. Manuſcript
Mſs. Manuſcripts
M. S. Memoriæ, Sacrum, *Sacred to the Memory*
N. Note
Nat Nathaniel, Nativity
N. B. Nota bene, *Mark well*
Nic. Nicodemus, Nicholas
n. l. non liquet, *it appears not*
Nov. *or* 9ber, November
N. S. New Stile
Num. Number, Numbers
O. Oliver
Ob. Objection
Obt. Obedient
Oct. *or* 8ber, October
O. S. Old Stile
P. P. Publius, Preſident
p. per, pro
Pug. Pugil, *a Handful*
Par. Pariſh
Parl. Parliament
Pat. Patriarch, Patrick, Patience
Pen. Penelope
Pent. Pentecoſt
per Cent. per Centum, *by the Hundred*
Pet. Peter
Phil. Philippians, Philip
Philem. Philemon
Philom. Philomathes, *a Lover of Learning*; or Philo-mathematicus, *a Lover of the Mathematics*
P. M. G. Profeſſor of Muſic at *Greſham College*
Pportion. Proportion
Pr. Prieſt, Primitive
Prof. Th. Gr. *Profeſſor Theologiæ Greſhamienſis*, Profeſſor of Divinity at *Greſham College*

P.

P. S. Poſtſcript
Pſal. Pſalm, Pſalmiſt
Q. Queen, Queſtion
q. d. quaſi dicat, *as if he ſhould ſay*
q. l. quantum libet, *as much as you pleaſe*
q. ſ. quantum ſufficit, *a ſufficient Quantity*
R. Rex, *King*; Regina, *Queen*
Regr. Regiſter; Reg. Dep. Regiſter Deputed
Regimt. Regiment
Regt. Regent
Reg. Prof. Regius Profeſſor, *King's Profeſſor*
Rel. Religion, Relation
Ret. Return
Rev. Revelation
Ri. Richard
Ro. Robert
Rom. Romans
Rt Wpful. Right Worſhipful
Rt Hon^bl^. Right Honourable
S. *or* St. Saint
S. A. Secundum Artem, *according to Art*
Sa. Samuel, Sampſon
Sept. *or* 7ber, September
Serj. Serjeant
Servt. Servant
Sh. Shire
S. N. Secundum Naturam, *according to Nature*
Sol. Solution
Sp. Spain, Spaniſh
Sr. Sir
ſs. Semiſſis, *half a Pound*
S. S. T. P. Sacro-ſanctæ Theologiæ Profeſſor, *a Profeſſor of Divinity*
Ste. Stephen
Swd. Sword
T. Thomas
The. Theophilus
Theſ. Theſis, Theſſalonians
Tho. Thomas
To. Tobias
V. Virgin
v. vide, *ſee*, Verſe
Ven. venerable
Viz. videlicet, *that is to ſay*
Will. or Wm. William
Wp. Worſhip
Wpful, Worſhipful
W. R. Wilhelmus Rex, *William the King*
Xn. Chriſtian
Xt. Chriſt
y^e^, the
y^n^, then
yor, your
y^s^, this
y^u^, thou, *or* you
&c. et cætera, *and the reſt*

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Points and other Marks of Diſtinction uſed in Writing, or Printing.

1. Comma	,	12. Quotation	"
2. Semicolon	;	13. Section	§
3. Colon	:	14. Ellipſis	———
4. Period	.	15. Index	☞
5. Note of Interrogation	?	16. Aſteriſm	*
		17. Parallel	‖
6. Note of Admiration	!	18. Obeliſk	†
		19. Brace	⏞
7. Apoſtrophe	'	20. Circumflex Accent	^
8. Hyphen	-	21. Accent	´
9. Parentheſis	( )	22. Breve	˘
10. Crotchets	[ ]	23. Diereſis	¨
11. Paragraph	¶	24. Caret	∧

All which are exemplified in the following Order.

1. A Comma (,) ſeparates the leſſer Parts of the ſame Sentence, and allows us to ſtop while we can tell one; as, *the Conveniences we uſe, the Light we enjoy, the Breath we draw, are beſtowed upon us by God.*

2. A *Semicolon* (;) ſeparates the bigger Parts of the ſame Sentence, eſpecially where there is Oppoſition. Its Time is while you can tell two; as, *A little is enough to Nature; nothing is enough to Covetouſneſs.*

3. A *Colon* (:) ſtops the Reader while you may tell three, and divides two or more Sentences, belonging to the ſame Subject that have ſome Connection; as, *Nothing is more unworthy a Man than the Pleaſure*

ſure of the Body: Nature has formed us for greater Things.

4. A *Period*, or *full Stop* (.) ſhews the Senſe or Sentence fully finiſhed: And makes a Pauſe till you may tell four; as, *All that are endowed with Virtue are happy.*

5. A *Note of Interrogation* (?) is uſed when a Queſtion is aſked, and allows the ſame Reſt as the Period; as, *What means the Covetouſneſs of old Age? Can any Thing be more abſurd, than to ſeek ſo much the more Proviſion, by how much the leſs of the Journey remains.*

6. A *Note of Admiration*, or *Exclamation* (!) ſtops as long as a Period, and expreſſes ſome ſudden Paſſion of the Mind; as, *Oh the Idleneſs! Oh the Perverſeneſs of the Boy!*

7. An *Apoſtrophe* (') is ſet over a Word where ſome Letter or Letters are left out; as, *'Tis, thro', tho', mov'd, fear'd, judg'd*, in Poetry are put for *it is, through, though, moved, feared, judged.*

And in the Middle of Words, as *Murm'ring, dang'rous*, for *murmuring, dangerous.*

Alſo it denotes the Genitive at the End of Subſtantives, with an *s*; as, *the King's Arms*, for *the King his Arms*, or *the Arms of the King*; *the Ship's Crew*, for *the Crew of the Ship.*

8. *Hyphen* or *Connexion* (-) is uſed to join or compound two Words into one; as, *Coach-man, Inn-keeper, Male-contents, Grace-Church-Street.*

Or to connect the Syllables of the ſame Word written at the End and Beginning of different Lines. And alſo between the Syllables of a Word that is divided by the Rules of Spelling: Thus, *ju-di-cious.*

9. A *Parentheſis* ( ) is uſed to include (in a Sentence) ſomething that is not neceſſary to the Senſe, but

but brought in by the bye, to explain or illuſtrate it; as, *Prince* Æneas *(for his peternal Affection would not ſuffer him to reſt) diſpatches the truſty* Achates *to fetch his Son.*

10. *Brackets or Crotchets* [ ] are uſed to include ſuch Words as are an Explication of the Word immediately preceding it; as, *In my Judgment, Piety* [*Dutifulneſs*] *towards Parents is the Foundation of all Virtues. Juſtice conſiſts* [*is employed*] *in giving to every one his own, and in Faithfulneſs in Contracts.*

Paragraph (¶) is chiefly uſed in the Bible, to diſtinguiſh a new Paragraph, or where another Senſe or Subject begins, or ſome new Matter.

12. *Quotation* (") reverſed Commas, is uſed when ſomething is repeated or quoted out of another Author, both at the Beginning of the Quotation, and at the Beginning of every Line of it; as, " *Pitch upon that Courſe of Life which is* " *the moſt excellent, and Cuſtom will render it the moſt* " *delightful.*"

13. *Section* (§) is uſed to divide Chapters into ſeveral Parts, wherein the particular Arguments are treated of ſeparately.

14 *Ellipſis* (——) or *Omiſſion*, is when a Part of the Word is left out; as, *K—g* G—ge, for *King* George; or when a Word is omitted.

15. *Index* (☞) points to ſomething very remarkable, that ſhould be particularly taken Notice of.

16. *Aſteriſm* *
17. *Parallels* ‖
18. *Obeliſk* †

} refer the Reader to ſomething in the Margin.

19. *Brace* (⏞) couples two or more Words or Lines together that have Relation to one Thing; and is uſed particularly in Poetry; as,

Whilſt

Whilſt thee, O Virtue, bright celeſtial Gueſt,
Whoe'er purſues, ſecures eternal Reſt,
And cannot be unhappy, tho' oppreſt.

20. *Circumflex Accent* (^) is ſet over a long Syllable; as, *Euphrâtes.*

21. *Accent* (') being placed over any Vowel in a Word, denotes that the Tone or Streſs of the Voice, in pronouncing, is upon that Syllable; as, *cónſtant.*

22. *Breve* (˘) over the Vowel, denotes that the Syllable is ſounded quick or ſhort; as, *Hăt, Băt.*

23. *Dieresis* (¨) placed over two Vowels in a Word, that would otherwiſe make a Diphthong, parts them into two ſeparate Syllables; as, *Raphäel.*

24. *Caret* (^) is ſet under a Line of Writing where ſome Word or Syllable is left out, which is commonly written above the Line where this Note is; as,

Nations
The Conſent of all is the Voice of Nature.
^

Marks of the Sun *and* Planets.

☉ The Sun	♂ Mars
☽ The Moon	♀ Venus
♄ Saturn	☿ Mercury.
♃ Jupiter	

CHAP. XIV.

A TABLE *of* WORDS *conſiſting of ſuch Letters as vary in their Uſes and Sounds according to their different Poſitions.*

Acce'ſſion	Capa'cious	egre'gious
acco'mplice	ca'price	e*l*egantly
accru'e	capri*c*ious	e*l*ephant
acquie'ſce	ca'ptious	eme'rgency
a'ccuracy	ce'nſure	enthu'ſiaſm
agi*l*ity	characteri'ſtic	e*n*ergy
agitate	ca*m*omile	e*p*igram
a*g*onies	clande'ſtine	epi'phany
a*g*riculture	clima*c*teric	e'xigencies
a*l*abaſter	co'gnizance	exa'ggerate
a*l*acrity	co'llege	expa'tiate
a*l*amode	condi*t*ional	face*t*ious
alle'giance	congra*t*ulate	fi'*c*titious
a'llegory	conj'n*c*tion	flagi*t*ious
ambi*g*uous	conſci'entious	fra'grancy
a*m*bi*t*ion	conne'*c*tion	Giga'ntic
amphithe'atre	conſpi*c*uous	grima'ce
ana*l*ogy	da'ngle	grote'ſque
ana*t*omiſe	de*c*alogue	gui'dance
ange*l*ic	deci*ſ*ion	gui'lder
anta*g*oniſt	defi*c*ient	gui'nea
a'rchite*c*ture	dege*n*erate	guitta'r
artifi*c*ial	depre'ciate	Ha*r*angue
aſſe'mblage	dia*g*onal	he'xagon
aſſocia'tion	diſci'pline	hiſtoriographer
atmoſphe're	diſcre*t*ion	hu'rricane
auda'cious	disju'n*c*tive	hypo*c*riſy
Ba'ggage	diſgui'ſe	Jo'coſe
ba*g*nio	do'cile	jo*c*ular
beati*fic*	du'*c*tile	juſtle
ba'ſtion	E'*c*ſtacy	Ini*t*ial
broca'de	e'fficacy	ingra'tiate

intri'gue
legible
legiſla'tive
legitimate
lice'tious
locu'tion
logician
lu'ſtre
Machi'ne
magazine
magicians
magnificent
mathematics
mechanical
mythology
mimic
Nau'ſeous
ne'gative
nego'ciate
negligence
ne'groe
nota'tion
Obdu'rate
obe'dience
obno'xious
obſe'quious
omniſcience
Panegyric
pathetical
participate
philoſophy
phyſio'gnomy
phlegmatic
politician
poly'gamy
precipice
preface
preſa'ge
procra'ſtinate
progeny
propitious
proſelyte
Qui'nteſſence
Rece'ptacle
reciprocal
refuge
repu'gnancy
reverence
rhetorician
rheu'matiſm
rigorous
Sagacity
ſa'nction
ſa'pphire
ſa'nguine
ſaty'rical
ſchiſmatic
ſci'entific
ſimplicity
ſollicitous
ſo'phiſtry
ſpherical
ſta'gnate
ſtratagem
ſubje'ction
ſubſidy
The'atre
ti'llage
toba'cconiſt
to'pical
ty'rannical
Vacu'ity
validity
varia'nce
variega'tion
ve'hemence
villa'ge
vivacity
Una'miable
unani'mity

The Scholar ſhould be put to prove and account for the Variations of the Sounds in every Word of this Table, according to the Manner directed in p. 28, *by Way of perfecting him in all the Rules and Obſervations in* Orthography.

The Twenty-third PSALM.

THE Lord my Paſture ſhall prepare,
And feed me with a Shepherd's Care.
His Preſence ſhall my Wants ſupply,
And guard me with a watchful Eye.
My Noon-day Walks he ſhall attend,
And all my Mid-night Hours defend.

When in the ſultry Glebe I faint,
Or on the thirſty Mountain pant,
To fertile Vales, and dewy Meads,
My weary wand'ring Steps he leads,
Where peaceful Rivers, ſoft and ſlow,
Amidſt the verdant Landſkips flow.

Though in the Paths of Death I tread,
With gloomy Horrors over-ſpread,
My ſtedfaſt Heart ſhall fear no Ill,
For thou, O Lord, art with me ſtill:
Thy friendly Crook ſhall give me Aid,
And guide me through the dreadful Shade.

Though in a bare and rugged Way,
Through devious lonely Wilds I ſtray,
Thy Bounty ſhall my Pains beguile;
The barren Ground ſhall alſo ſmile,
With ſudden Greens and Herbage crown'd,
And Streams ſhall murmur all around.

OBSERVATIONS *on* Ch.

The moſt general Rules or Obſervations that can be laid down for the variable Sounds of ch.

Ch is ſounded ſoft at the End of moſt Monoſyllables; as, *Church, touch, haunch, branch, punch, much, ſuch, breach, crutch, lurch, which, reach, rich, &c.* but in Words of more Syllables *ch* at the End generally ſounds hard like *k*; as, *Diſtich, Eunuch, Monarch, Stomach, Patriarch, Plutarch, Baruch,* &c.

Ch like *c* and *g* ſounds ſoft before *e* and *i*; as, *Cheriſh, cheſnut, truncheon, ſchedule, chicken, chineſe, ſchiſm, chiefly, miſchief, children, chimes, handkerchief,* &c. and hard before *a* and *o*; as, *Chamber, chart, chaſm, charon, chaldee, chaos, character, chronicle, mechaniſm, archangel, mechanic, ſchool, chord, anchor, cholic, chorus, echo, choler, choriſter, choleric, choir,* &c. but before *y* and *u ch* ſounds reverſe to the Rule for *c* and *g*, (i. e.) it ſounds ſoft before *u*, as *Church, chuſe, Bacchus, churl,* &c. and hard before *y*, as *Chymiſt, anarchy,* &c. but it ſeldom occurs in theſe two laſt Poſitions. *Ch* likewiſe often takes the ſound of *ſh* in Words derived from the *French* and ſome others, as *Chevalier, machine, capuchin, chaiſe, champaign.*

EXCEPTIONS *to the General Rule for the Sound of* g.

G is often ſounded hard before *e, i,* and *y*, eſpecially in Names of the Holy Bible; as, *Gihon, Gibeon*; and in many common Words, as *beget, forget, geer, geeſe, begin, give, giddy, gift, gild, girl, Argyle,* &c. but in other Words *g* is ſounded ſoft before *e, i, y,* and *j* is uſed to repreſent the ſoft Sound of *g* before *a, o, u, l, r,* which is all the Uſe we have for *j* in the Language.

SELECT FABLES,

AND

MORAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The EAGLES *and the* CROWS.

AN Eagle and a Crow, by Chance unknown,
Nurtured each others Offspring for their own:
The happier Crows, by their new Parent fir'd,
To mount the Air and reach the Skies aſpir'd;
While the poor Eaglets no Ambition know,
Bred by their inauſpicious Nurſe the Crow.
This the Effects of Education ſhews,
The Crows turn Eaglets, and the Eaglets Crows.

The MORAL.

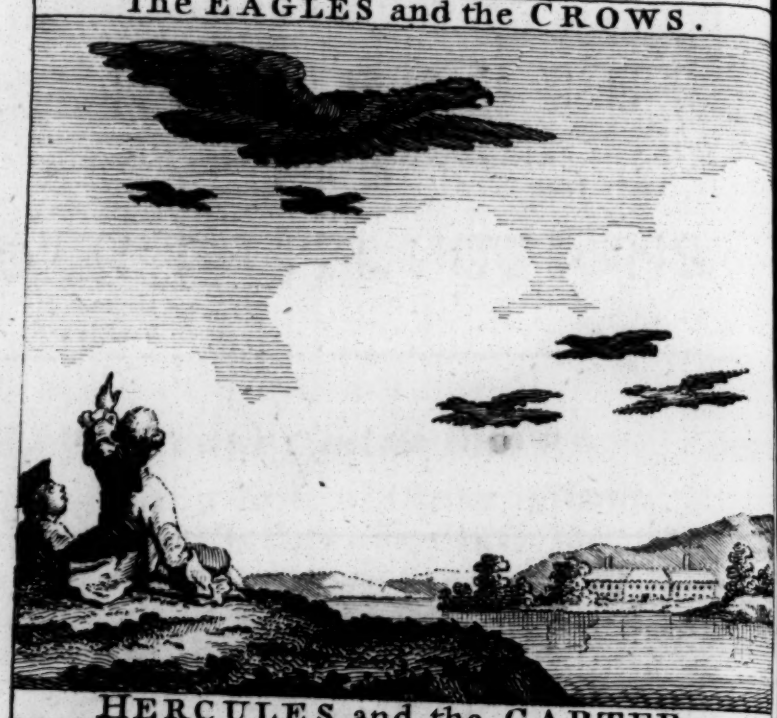
Children like tender Oziers take the bow,
And as they firſt are faſhion'd, always grow:
For what we learn in Youth, to that alone
In Age we are by ſecond Nature prone. DRYD.

APPLICATION.

A good and virtuous Education is that chiefly which enobles a Man's Mind, refines his Sentiments, regulates his Paſſions, and dignifies his whole Conduct; for according to the trite, but ſenſible, Maxim, Education either makes or marrs the Man, renders him a Man of Senſe or a Blockhead, a Gentleman or a Beggar, an Ornament or a Diſgrace to human Nature.

HER-

The EAGLES and the CROWS.



HERCULES and the CARTER.

HERCULES *and the* CARTER.

AS a Clowniſh Fellow was driving his Cart along a deep miry Lane, the Wheels ſtuck ſo faſt in the Clay that the Horſes could not draw it out. Upon this, he fell a bawling and praying to *Hercules* to come and help him. *Hercules* looking down from a Cloud, bid him not lie there, like an idle Raſcal as he was, but get up and whip his Horſes ſtoutly, and clap his Shoulder to the Wheel; adding, That this was the only Way for him to obtain his Aſſiſtance.

The MORAL.

Wiſhes but ſlow Conceſſions find,
Unleſs they're with Endeavours join'd.

APPLICATION.

It is doubtleſs a great Sin to be always importuning Heaven with our impertinent Prayers for Favours or the Bleſſings of Life, without uſing the Means to deſerve them. To be always praying and always offending, is not worſhipping but mocking of Providence. We ſerve God beſt when we are doing the moſt Good.

Would you be learned, or famous for Accompliſhments, *&c.* exert that Diligence in your Youth which alone can render you ſo in your maturer Age. What ſignifies wiſhing for any Thing, without uſing proper Means to attain it. "Induſtry needs not wiſh; and he that lives upon Hope, may die faſting."

The BOYS *and* FROGS.

TWO School Boys playing by the Side of a Pond, eſpied ſome Frogs peeping out of it, on this they gathered Stones and fell to pelting the poor Animals moſt unmercifully, upon which one of the Frogs addreſſed the Boys thus: "My "dear Children think what you are about, and "conſider, that tho' this may be Play to you, 'tis "Death to us."

The MORAL.

Take not away the Life you cannot give,
For all Things have an equal Right to live. DRYD.

APPLICATION.

Certainly mere Wantonneſs cannot vindicate our deſtroying the meaneſt Creature that has Life, yet in this Principle too many of our Children are bred up: Conſider dear Children, that our Lives may be in as little Conſideration in the Eyes of the common Creator of all, as the Meaneſt of his harmleſs Creatures can poſſibly be in yours, and that ye would think it hard to be uſed in the ſame barbarous Manner: Moreover, Cruelty to Animals is generally the firſt Seeds or Incitements to a Savageneſs or Inhumanity of Temper, which frequently extends itſelf to our own Species, and not only renders Men hard-hearted and unkind to their fellow Creatures under Affliction; but even inclines them to add to the Weight of their Sufferings, by their cruel and Unchriſtian Inſults. *A Meanneſs of Temper below the Dignity of Human Nature. We ought not to divert ourſelves at another's Pain.*

The

The BOYS and FROGS.

The SHEPHERD'S BOY.

The SHEPHERD'S BOY.

A Certain Shepherd's Boy kept his Sheep upon a Common, and in Sport and Wantonneſs would often cry out, The Wolf, The Wolf. By this Means he, ſeveral Times, drew the Huſbandmen in an adjoining Field, from their Work; who finding themſelves deluded, reſolved for the future, to take no Notice of his Alarm. Soon after, the Wolf came indeed. The Boy cried out in Earneſt. But no Heed being given to his Cries, the Sheep were devoured by the Wolf.

The MORAL.

The Man whom Falſhood guides, will find the Dart,
He venom'd ſhoots, tranſfix'd in his own Heart.

APPLICATION.

He that is detected for being a notorious Liar, beſides the Ignominy and Reproach of the Thing, incurs this Miſchief, That he will ſcarce be able to get any one to believe him again, as long as he lives. However true our Complaint may be, or how much ſoever it may be for our Intereſt to have it believed, yet if we have been frequently caught tripping, we ſhall hardly be able to gain Credit to what we relate afterwards. Tho' Mankind are generally ſtupid enough to be often impoſed upon, yet few are ſo ſenſeleſs, as to believe a notorious Liar, or to truſt a Cheat upon Record. Theſe little Shams, when found out, are notoriouſly prejudicial to the Intereſt of every private Perſon who practiſes them.

MORAL INSTRUCTIONS.

On ANGER.

ANGER is a Frailty of Nature, horrid and contemptible; it is a Paſſion moſt pernicious to the Soul; and though the paſſionate Man has frequently more Quarter given him than the envious, from his Fury being leſs laſting, yet its Conſequences are often more durable; for how many Inſtances may be given of People having done in the Tranſports of their Rage, what they have repented all their Lives after, or what has even brought them to a ſhameful and ignominious Death, to the utter Ruin of themſelves, and the laſting Diſgrace of all their Relations. Do but caſt your Eyes upon that outrageous Figure, equally blind to the *Gulph* at his Feet, ready to ſwallow him up, and to the dreadful Conſequences which the deſtructive *Weapon* in his unruly Hand may bring upon himſelf and ſome more innocent Perſon, emblemized by the ravenous *Wolf* you there behold, tearing to Pieces a harmleſs *Lamb*. But even ſetting aſide all Conſequences, nothing certainly in Life can be a more contemptible Spectacle, than a Man thus foaming with a Rage which deſtroys his Reaſon, diſtorts the human Features, and ſets him upon a Level, nay even below, the very Brute Creation.

" His raving Looks reveal'd his inward Wound,
" And Storms of Fury on his Forehead frown'd.
" Enormous Rage diſtended every Vein.
" And all Hell's Furies o'er his Breaſt did reign.

" Swoln with Revenge his ravenous Eyeballs glare
" Like fiery Meteors blazing in the Air."

How

ANGER.

ENVY.

How careful then, my dear Children, ought you to be in ſtifling the very firſt Incitements to a Vice which, if indulged, muſt render you ſo deſpicable to others, and ſo turbulent and unhappy in yourſelves.

Anger has often done Harm, yet never has done Good.

To be angry, is to revenge the Faults of others on ourſelves.

On ENVY.

ENVY is the meaneſt and moſt deſpicable Paſſion that can poſſibly infect the human Heart, and which the very baſeſt Souls only are addicted to; for where it predominates, no good Qualities or ſocial Virtues can exiſt; but on the contrary, the envious Man is at continual Enmity with all the World, and all the World with him. It ſhould be every Man's Buſineſs to exert his utmoſt Abilities, and to cultivate the beſt and moſt amiable Qualities, in order to raiſe himſelf in, and render himſelf eſteemed, by the World: And the Merit or Succeſſes of others, is that very Poiſon which gauls the Heart, and extends its horrid Influence into its baleful Viſage. See its hollow *Eyes*, its ugly *Looks*, its ſnaky *Head*, its ravenous *Teeth*, greedily gobbling its poiſonous *Morſel*; carrying a lighted *Torch* or *Firebrand* in its Hand, with which, and its own more poiſonous Breath, it blaſts the very *Tree* that environs it, and every Perſon, Character or Thing that comes in its Way.

" A poiſonous Morſel in her Teeth ſhe chew'd,
" And gorg'd the Fleſh of Vipers for her Food.

" Reſtleſs in Spite, while watchful to deſtroy,
" She pines and ſickens at another's Joy.

" Foe

" Foe to herſelf, diſtreſſing and diſtreſt,
" She bears her own Tormentor in her Breaſt."

Would you fly the hideous Monſter, learn to deteſt her evil Qualities, and to cultivate the reverſe, i. e. *Be benevolent, be good-natured, wiſh well to others, enjoy their Enjoyments, rejoice at their Welfare, compaſſionate their Sufferings, ſo ſhall you become as lovely and beloved, as ſhe is odious and deteſtible.*

Envy of another always implies a Superiority in the Perſon envied.

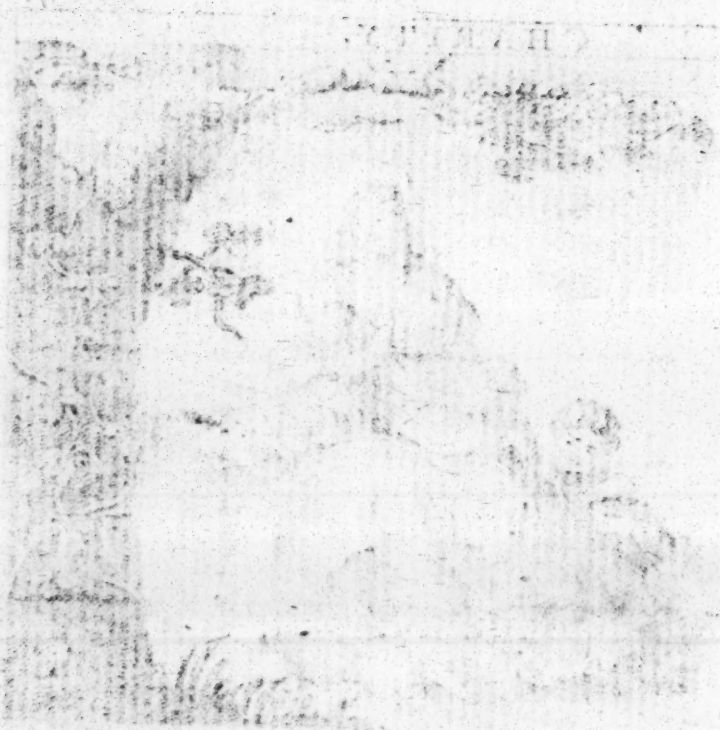
On CHARITY.

CHARITY is a ſublime and godlike Virtue, and in that lovely *Face*, the Index of the Mind, you may intelligibly diſcover all good Qualities co-centered. Thrice happy, happy they, whoſe ſocial ſympathizing Souls have felt the Power of that divine Precept, *It is more bleſſed to give than to receive*; and whoſe Hearts exult in the exſtatic Pleaſure of cheriſhing the Helpleſs; compaſſionating the Miſerable, and, as far as lieth in them; alleviating the Grievances of all their Fellow-creatures. I cannot better recommend this Virtue to my young Readers, than by the following Story.

" *Zacchor* and *Eſreff* were ſent a walking by *Moret*, their Tutor, a Seer, who gave each of them a few Aſpers on their going forth to expend on what they pleaſed, and who, on their Return, enquired how they had diſpoſed of them; I, ſaid *Zacchor*, caſting my Eyes upon ſome of the fineſt Dates *Syria* ever produced, laid out my Aſpers, and indulged in what, perhaps, I ſhall never meet with the like of again. And I, ſaid *Eſreff*, met a poor help-

CHARITY.

PRIDE.



helpleſs Wretch, with an Infant at her Breaſt, whoſe Cries pierced my very Soul: the Angel of Death ſeemed to glare forth at her Eyes, and ſhe had ſcarce Strength to beg that Aſſiſtance my Heart yearned to give her; ſhe had my Aſpers, and I grieved I had not more to beſtow. The Money, ſaid *Moret* to *Zacchor*, which you gave for the Dates, will quickly be turned into the moſt odious of Subſtances: But *Eſreff*, ſaid he, beſides the Pleaſure you muſt enjoy whenever you reflect on what you have done, know that your well-beſtowed Aſpers will contribute to your Happineſs both in this Life and the next; and moreover know, that the Infant, who without your Aſſiſtance muſt, with its Mother, have periſhed, will (ſo Heaven has decreed) live to repay your Goodneſs, by ſaving your Life many Years hence, and reſcuing you from the moſt imminent Dangers."

The Soul that feels for others' Pains
From Heav'n its Origin proclaims.

On PRIDE.

HERE you ſee *Pride*, as ſhe properly is, the very Reverſe of Charity, *i. e* As Charity induces us to cheriſh, ſympathize, feel and relieve the Woes of others; ſo on the contrary, you ſee ſelfiſh Pride, devoid of that Worth, ſwelled and buoyed up with the ſuperb Vanity of her own imaginary Importance, ſcorning, deſpiſing, and haughtily turning from the little *Suppliants* that weep her Aſſiſtance, and yet that very fine Lady, with all her Airs, is "obnoxious to all the common Calamities "of the Species," and ſubject to all the Diſeaſes in Life: Poor-ſpirited, inſignificant Mortal! She can-

cannot conceive that her own unchriſtian, ſenſeleſs, and ridiculous Ambition muſt render her leſs in the Eyes of the Divinity, than thoſe happier Mortals whom ſhe looks upon as the loweſt of her Inferiors. For,

If aught on Earth th' immortal Pow'rs deride,
'Tis ſurely this, the Littleneſs of Pride.

Learn then from this Leſſon, to acquire and retain that amiable Humility and ſocial Kindneſs, which muſt greatly conduce to render you eſteemed in this Life, and happy in the next.

On PRUDENCE.

YOU there ſee Prudence or Diſcretion repreſented by a *Woman* looking in a *Glaſs*, contemplating the Variety of Reflection, and judging upon them in the juſteſt Lights: She *ſits* to ſhew her Stability, and holds a *Snake* by the Neck to denote that Prudence always directs to the Defence of ourſelves, by ſeizing our Enemies where they cannot hurt us.

Prudence, ſays an eminent Author, is the Queen and Directreſs of all the other moral Virtues; in her conſiſts the Knowledge how to manage good Fortune, and provide againſt bad.

The prudent Man, ſays *Socrates*, remembers all Things *paſt*, makes a right Uſe of the *preſent*, and provides for the *future*.

Prudence is an ineſtimable Bleſſing with which Providence has endowed the Poſſeſſor as the ſafeſt and ſureſt Guide through the difficult and intricate Stages of Life, a Road we all travel; and as you are but in the Beginning of your Journey, it behoves you

to

PRUDENCE.

CONTENT.

to acquire and abide by that ineſtimable Guide Prudence, if you wiſh to be conducted through it with Safety, Credit, and Happineſs to yourſelves.

On CONTENT.

CONTENTMENT may not ſo properly be conſidered a ſingle Virtue as a Complication of all other Virtues, or as the Effect or natural Production reſulting from the conſcious Merit of an honeſt Heart; and a Mind that knows no Guilt, can accuſe itſelf with no Ill, and conſequently aſſured that Nobody elſe can. A Senſe of Credit eſtabliſhed by ſuch a Train of balmy Reflections as ſuch a Heart will naturally produce, muſt even diſqualify us from all Meanneſs, Villany, Oppreſſion and Wrong, and produce that Heaven within, which is the moſt complete and perfect Happineſs that can be poſſeſſed in this Life, or can qualify us properly for the Enjoyments of the next.

If you would enjoy the ineſtimable Bleſſing of Contentment, be honeſt and virtuous, which muſt render you eſteemed by others, happy in yourſelves, and diffuſe its amiable Influence into your very Looks, as you there behold in the ſerene and lovely Countenance before you: You ſee Content repreſented *ſitting*, as being the moſt eaſy Attitude; the *Heart*, as a Plummet, ſhews the Equilibrium of this Paſſion, and the *Crown* on her Head denotes Content to be a Sovereign Virtue, and conſequently the Miſtreſs and Poſſeſſor of them all. The *Ox* at Labour would alſo repreſent rural Life, which is commonly allowed the moſt contented and happy Situation.

He laugh'd at all the vulgar Cares and Fears,
At their vain Triumphs, and their vainer Tears.
An equal Temper in his Mind he found,
When Fortune flattered him, and when ſhe frown'd.
Since all great Souls ſtill make their own Content,
We to ourſelves may all our Wiſhes grant,
For nothing coveting, we nothing want.
Content is Wealth, the Riches of the Mind,
And happy he who can that Treaſure find.

DRYDEN.

AN

ABSTRACT

OF

Engliſh GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is divided into four Parts, *viz.*

1. ORTHOGRAPHY.
2. PROSODY.
3. ETYMOLOGY.
4. SYNTAX.

Of ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY, or the Firſt Part of Grammar, may be beſt explained by the Definitions of two Terms, *viz.* *Orthography*, and *Orthoepy*.

Orthography implies the true Writing of Words; as we muſt write *Occaſion*, and not *Occaſhon*, or *Occation*; and ORTHOEPY relates to the true pronouncing of them, as *Service*, not *Sarvice*; but as this Part (being the chief Purport of this Book) has been fully treated of already, Abbreviations of it is unneceſſary, further than a few particular Remarks relative to the writing of the Language, which will appear in the Sequel.

Of PROSODY.

PROSODY is that Part of Grammar which teaches how to pronounce Syllables in Words according to their true Accent and Quantity, and which has likewiſe been pretty fully treated of, with the Accents duly marked in ſeveral Tables of Words, ſo ſhall only add two or three general Rules for accenting, which will come more properly after *Etymology* than in this Place, as being more relative to, or varying with the Kinds of Words, whether *Primative* or *Derivative*; *Names*, or *Verbs*.

Of ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY is that Part of Grammar which treats of the Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, their Derivations, Changings, and Likeneſs to one another.

A *Primative* Word is a Word of itſelf, without either Prepoſition or Termination, and not derived from any other Word of our Language, as *Fool*, *taught*, &c.

A *Derivative* Word is that which comes from ſome other Word in our Language, as *fooliſh* from *Fool*, *untaught* from *taught*, &c.

☞ Our Language, or Speech, is divided into eight Parts, *viz.* *Names*, *Qualities*, *Verbs*, and *Participles*, *Adverbs*, *Conjunctions*, *Prepoſitions*, and *Interjections*.

Of NAMES.

NAMES are the Names of Perſons or Things; or Words which expreſs Things themſelves, without the Help of any other Word to make them underſtood; as, a *Man*, a *Book*, &c.

There are three Sorts of Names, *viz.* *Common*, *Proper*, and *Relative* or *perſonal* Names.

Com-

Common Names are ſuch as comprehend a whole Kind; as, a *Man*, a *Woman*, a *City*, &c.

Proper Names are ſuch as belong to particular Perſons or Things; as, *William*, *Mary*, *London*, &c.

Perſonal Names are ſuch as belong to Perſons, to avoid the Repetition of the ſame Word, as inſtead of my own Name, I ſay *I:* inſtead of your Name, I ſay *you*, or *thou*; and inſtead of *his* or *her* Name, *he* or *ſhe*; and for Things without Life, or doubtful of Sex, *it* is uſed.

There are likewiſe three Perſons in each Number, viz. The *Firſt*, ſpeaks of ourſelves; the *Second*, is always the Perſon or Thing ſpoken to; the *Third*, is always the Perſon or Thing ſpoken of; as,

Singular	1. *I.*	Plural	1. *We.*
	2. *Thou*, or *you.*		2. *ye*, or *you.*
	3. *He*, *ſhe*, *it.*		3. *They.*

Perſonal or *Relative* Names have likewiſe two States, *viz.* The *leading* and the *following*.

		Leading State.	Following State.
1ſt Perſon	Singular	*I*	*Me*
	Plural	*We*	*Us*
2d Perſon	Singular	*Thou*	*Thee*
		You	*You*
	Plural	*Ye*	*You*
3d Perſon	Singular	*He*	*Him*
		She	*Her*
	Plural	*They*	*Them*
		Who	*Whom*

Names have alſo two Numbers, *viz.* the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The *ſingular* Number ſpeaketh but of one, as *a Book*; the *plural* Number ſpeaketh of more than one, as *Books*: But when the *ſingular* Number ends in *ch*, *ſh*, *ſſ*, or *x*, they gain a Syllable by taking *es* to make them *Plural*; as *Coach*, *Coaches*; *Fiſh*, *Fiſhes*; *Dreſs*, *Dreſſes*; *Tax*, *Taxes*;

alſo Words ending in *ce, ge, ſe,* and *ze,* gain a Syllable more by the Addition of *s* only; as, *Place, Places; Cage, Cages; Senſe, Senſes; Prize, Prizes.*

Some Names are *Irregular,* and make their Plurals as follow, viz.

1. Words ending in *f* or *fe* generally make their Plurals in *ves*; as, *Shelf, Shelves; Self, Selves*: And Words ending with *ff,* make their Plurals by the Addition of *s* only; as *Cliff, Cliffs.*

2. Words ending in *y,* make their Plurals by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *City, Cities.*

3. Some make their Plurals in *en*; as, *Man, Men; Woman, Women; Child, Children:* And ſome make their Plural in *ce* or *ſe*; as, *Die* makes *Dice; Mouſe, Mice; Louſe, Lice; Penny, Pence.*

4. Some vary in their Diphthongs, not in their Endings; as, *Foot, Feet; Tooth, Teeth:* And others have both Numbers alike; as, *Sheep, Swine, Fern, Deer, Hoſe, &c.*

Of QUALITIES.

QUALITIES are ſuch Words as expreſs the Manners, Properties, or Affections of Things; as, *good, bad, round, ſquare,* &c. and require to be joined to ſome other Word to make them Senſe; as, a *good Book,* a *bad Horſe, &c.* They may be known by putting the Word *Thing* after them to ſupply the Place of a Name; as, *good Thing, bad Thing, round Thing, &c.*

Qualities have alſo three Degrees of Compariſon, viz. the *Poſitive,* the *Comparative,* and the *Superlative*; as, *ſoft* in the Poſitive makes *ſofter* in the Comparative, and *ſofteſt* in the Superlative.

Some Qualities, particularly long Words, are compared by putting *more* before the Comparative, and *moſt* before the Superlative; as,

Po-

Poſitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
excellent	*more excellent*	*moſt excellent*
commendable	*more commendable*	*moſt commendable.*

And *Note*, That when *more* or *moſt* come before a Quality, ſuch Quality never varies its Ending: Thus we may ſay *wiſe*, *wiſer*, *wiſeſt*; but not *wiſe*, *more wiſer*, *moſt wiſeſt*, which would be comparing it doubly, and would ſignify *more more wiſe*, *moſt moſt wiſe*.

There are ſome Qualities *Irregular*, and compared thus:

Poſitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
good	*better*	*beſt*
bad, *evil*, or *ill*	*worſe*	*worſt*
little	*leſs*	*leaſt*

Some cannot be compared at all, becauſe they do not admit of any Increaſe in their Signification; as, *all*, *any*, *each*, *every*, *ſome*, *one*, *&c.*

Qualities never vary in their Number, except *This*, which makes *theſe* in the Plural, and *that*, which makes *thoſe*.

A, *an*, and *the*, have the Nature of Qualities, being joined to Names as other Qualities are, but are commonly called *Articles*, being put to determine or fix the Meaning or Senſe of Names, and apply them to particular Perſons or Things.

A is uſed before all Names that begin with a Conſonant; as, *a Boy*, *a King*: And *an* before all thoſe that begin with a Vowel or ſilent *H*; as, *an Eagle*, *an Angle*, *an Herb*, *an Hour*: But when *H* is ſounded, *a* is uſed; as, *a Hat*, *a Hen*, *a Hare*.

A is uſed in a general Senſe; as, *a Man*, *a Book*, i. e. *any Man*, or *any Book*.

The is uſed when a particular Perſon or Thing is ſpoken of; as, *the King*, *the Bible*: But we do

not ſet Articles before Proper Names, which of themſelves particularly diſtinguiſh the Perſons, Places, or Things ſpoken of; as, *Thomas, John, England, London, Juſtice, Temperance, Sloth, Glutton-ny, Gold, Silver, &c.*

There are likewiſe Qualities that come from Perſonal or Relative Names; as, *my, thy, his, our, your, her, their*; but *mine, thine, ours, yours, hers, theirs*, may more properly be called Relatives, being put to ſupply the Places of Names; as, inſtead of ſaying *this is my Book*, we ſay this is *mine*, meaning the Book; or this is *yours*, for this is *your Hat, &c.*

Of VERBS.

VERBS denote doing, being, or ſuffering, and are eaſieſt known by putting ſome Relative Name before them*; as, *I laugh, he mourns, &c.*

There belong to Verbs theſe three Things, viz. Perſon, Number, and Time.

There are two Numbers, viz. Singular and Plural; and three Perſons in each Number. There are likewiſe three Tenſes or Times, viz. the preſent Time, that now is; 2d, the paſt Time, or Time that has been; and 3d, the future Time, or Time to come.

The preſent and paſt Times are expreſſed by the Verb itſelf; as, *I mourn, I mourned*; but we cannot

---

* *Except Verbs of bidding or commanding, which have the Relative after them*; *as*, read thou, *or* let them read; *and Infinitive Verbs*, i. e. *ſuch as have an undetermined or unlimited Senſe, and always follow other Verbs with the Word* to *before them*; *as*, I chuſe to read, I love to walk, &c.

not expreſs the future Time without the Help of *ſhall* or *will*; as, *I ſhall burn, I will burn.*

The Perſons of the Verbs are expreſſed by the Perſonal Names; as,

	Singular.	Plural.
Perſons	1. *I love*	1. *We love*
	2. *Thou loveſt*, or *you love*	2. *Ye*, or *you love*
	3. *He loveth*, or *loves*	3. *They love.*

The following are called Helping Verbs, being commonly ſet before other Verbs, viz. Helping Verbs of the preſent Time, are formed thus:

Sing. *I do, thou doſt*, or, *you do, he doth*, or *does*
Plur. *We do, ye do*, or, *you do, they do.*

S. *I may, thou mayſt*, or, *you may, he may.*
P. *We may, ye may*, or, *you may, they may.*

S. *I can, thou canſt*, or, *you can, he can.*
P. *We can, ye can*, or, *you can, they can.*

S. *I am, thou art*, or, *you are, he is.*
P. *We are, ye are*, or, *you are, they are.*

S. *I be, thou beeſt*, or, *you be, he be.*
P. *We be, ye be*, or, *you be, they be.*

Helping Verbs of the paſt Time, thus:

S. *I did, thou didſt*, or, *you did, he did.*
P. *We did, ye did*, or, *you did, they did.*

S. *I have, thou haſt*, or, *you have, he hath, or has.*
P. *We have, ye have*, or, *you have, they have.*

S. *I had, thou hadſt*, or, *you had, he had.*
P. *We had, ye had*, or, *you had, they had.*

S. *I might, thou might'ſt*, or, *you might, he might.*
P. *We might, ye might*, or, *you might, they might.*

S. *I could, thou couldſt*, or, *you could, he could.*
P. *We could, ye could*, or, *you could, they could.*

S. *I was, thou waſt,* or, *you were, he was.*
P. *We were, ye were,* or, *you were, they were.*

Helping Verbs of the future Time, *viz.*

S. *I ſhall, thou ſhalt,* or, *you ſhall, he ſhall.*
P. *We ſhall, ye ſhall,* or, *you ſhall, they ſhall.*

S. *I will, thou wilt,* or, *you will, he will.*
P. *We will, ye will,* or, *you will, they will.*

Such Verbs as can be formed through the preſent and and paſt Times without the Aid of any of theſe Helping Verbs, are called principal Verbs, and formed thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. *I love.*	1. *We love.*
2. *Thou loveſt,* or, *you love.*	2. *Ye,* or *you love.*
3. *He loveth,* or, *loves.*	3. *They love.*

—In the paſt Time thus.

1. *I loved.*	1. *We loved.*
2. *Thou lovedſt,* or, *you loved.*	2 *Ye,* or *you loved*
3. *He loved.*	3. *They loved.*

—In the future Time, thus:

1. *I will love.*	1. *We will love.*
2. *Thou wilt,* or *you will love.*	2. *Ye will,* or *you will love.*
3. *He will love.*	3. *They will love.*

There are four Sorts of principal Verbs, as before obſerved, *viz.* Active Verbs, which ſignify doing or being; Paſſive, by the Help of *am* and *be*, which ſignify ſuffering; Imperatives, that bid or command; and Infinitives, or ſuch as have an un-

unlimited Senſe, known by the Sign *to* before them.*

Verbs that make their Paſt Time by adding *ed* to the Preſent; as, *I live, I lived,* &c. are called Regular Verbs, as being formed after the common or uſual Way; but there are ſeveral Irregulars which are formed differently.

An Irregular Verb is thus formed:

In the PRESENT TIME.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. *I fly*, or *am flying.*	1. *We fly.*
2. *Thou flieſt*, or *you fly.*	2. *Ye*, or *you fly.*
3. *He flieth*, or *flies.*	3. *They fly.*

In the PAST TIME.

1.	*I flew, fled*, or *did fly* (or was flying)	1. *We.*
2.	*Thou fledſt*, or *didſt fly*; or, *you flew, fled*, or *did fly.*	2. *Ye*, or *you, and*
3.	*He flew, fled*, or *did fly.*	3. *They flew, fled*, or *did fly.*

In the FUTURE TIME.

1.	*I ſhall*, or *will fly*, (i. e.) *be flying.*	1. *We.*
2.	*Thou ſhalt*, or *will fly*, or, *you ſhall*, or *will fly.*	2. *Ye*, or *you, and*
3.	*He ſhall*, or *will fly.*	3. *They ſhall*, or *will fly.*

Of

* *As theſe ſeveral Sorts of Verbs carry their own Significations along with them by their Endings, Auxiliaries, or Signs, 'tis needleſs to perplex an* Engliſh *Scholar with any Diſtinctions of their ſeveral Species.*

Of PARTICIPLES.

A PARTICIPLE is a Word derived from a Verb, and ſignifies being, doing, or ſuffering; and alſo implies Time as a Verb does, but is otherwiſe like a Quality.

Participles moſtly end in *ing*, as *loving, reading*; and ſometimes in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *loved, taught, ſlain*, coming from Irregular Verbs; but when ſuch Words have an Article before them, and are joined to a Name, they are properly called Qualities; as, *a loving Father, an obliging Servant, a dancing Dog, a learned Man, a Lion rampant, the Prince Regent*, &c. but when we ſay, *I am writing a Book, ye have praiſed the Book, I am mending a Pen*, then they are merely Participles, and are always ſuch when they have any Relation to the Time of acting and ſuffering.

Of ADVERBS.

An ADVERB is a Particle joined either to a Verb, to a Quality, to a Participle, or to another Adverb, to explain their Manner of acting or ſuffering; or to point out ſome peculiar Circumſtance, Quality, or Manner ſignified by them.

Adverbs moſtly imply Time, Place, Number, Order, Quantity, affirming, denying, or doubting; as, *Now, to-day, already, before, yeſterday, heretofore, long ſince, to-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward, bye and bye, oftentimes, often, ſeldom, daily, yearly, always, when, then, ever, never, here, there, where, ſomewhere, above, below, within, wherein, herein, without, whither, hither, thither, upwards, downward, whence, hence, thence, once, twice, thrice, rarely, ſeldom, frequently, often, laſtly, laſt of all, ſecondly, thirdly, fourthly*, &c. *how much, how great, enough, ſufficient, ſomewhat, ſomething, nothing, ve-*

verily, truly, undoubtedly, yea, yes, nay, no, not, in no wiſe, perhaps, peradventure, by chance.

There are likewiſe many Adverbs of comparing; as, *how, as, ſo, how much, leſs, leaſt, very, rather, than,* &c. Some Adverbs may be compared like Qualities; as, *ſoon, ſooner, ſooneſt, often, oftener, ofteneſt.* All Words that end in *ly* are Adverbs; therefore there are few Qualities but may be turned into Adverbs by the Addition of *ly*; as, *meek, meekly*; *ſweet, ſweetly,* &c.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A CONJUNCTION is a Part of Speech that joins or disjoins Sentences, and either ſhews the Manner of their Dependance upon, or Contrariety to one another; as, *And, alſo, both, neither, nor, or, either, for, becauſe, ſo, that, but, if, tho', altho', therefore, wherefore, unleſs, except,* &c.

Some Conjunctions may be reckoned Adverbs, and ſome Adverbs Conjunctions, according to the Senſe they ſupply.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A PREPOSITION is a Part of Speech ſet ſeparate or before other Parts, eſpecially Names, to ſhew the Reſpect or Relation one Thing has to another, implying moſtly Motion to or from a Place, as follows: *Above, about, after, againſt, among, amongſt, as, before, behind, beneath, between, beyond, by, through, beſides, for, from, in, into, on, upon, over, of, out of, to, unto, towards, under, with, off, within, without.*

Of

Of INTERJECTIONS.

An INTERJECTION is a Particle (often inarticulate) expreſſing ſome ſudden Start, Motion, or Paſſion of the Mind; as,
ah! oh! alas! heigh! ha! he! whey! hem! he!

Of SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the right joining or concording of Words in a Sentence or Sentences together, according to the twelve following Rules:

RULE I. A Verb muſt agree with its Nominative Word in Number and Perſon; as, *Thou readeſt*; *he readeth*; *we read.*

II. When a Quality is varied according to its Number, it muſt agree with its Name or Subſtantive; as, *this Man, theſe Men*; *that Book, thoſe Books.*

III. The Relative muſt agree with its Antecedent, *i. e.* its foregoing Name or Names, in Number and Gender; as, *this is the Boy who reads ſo well,* he *is a very hopeful Youth*; *this is a charming Girl*; ſhe *is very modeſt*; *I value this Book,* it *contains good Morals.*

IV. When a Relative comes before the Verb, it muſt be of the leading State; as, *I love, we love.* When it is ſet after the Verb, it muſt be of the following State; as, *My Father loves me*; *the Maſter loves us.*

V. Two or more Names of the ſingular Number, having a Conjunction copulative between them,

require a Plural Verb; as, *John and Joſeph are* (not *is*) *good Boys*; *the King and the Queen reign* (not *reigns.*)

VI. Two Relative Names, or a Name and a Relative, require a Verb Plural; as, *thou and he are diligent*; *he and ſhe are abroad*; *John and I have been walking.*

VII. Names of Number or Multitude may have either a ſingular or a plural Verb, though the Name itſelf be ſingular; as, the *Mob is* (or *are*) *unruly*; *the Parliament is* (or *are*) *ſitting*; *Part of the Army was* (or *were*) *ſlain.*

VIII. The Verb Subſtantive, *i. e. am*, with its Paſt Time *was*, has the leading State of a Relative Name both before and after it; as, *Thou art he*; *who am I*; *theſe are they.*

IX. A Prepoſition has the following State of a Relative after it; as, *She abides with us*; *they came to me.*

X. When two Names come together, the former is by the Addition of *'s*, changed into the Genitive Caſe; as, *Man's Life*, for *the Life of Man*; *Children's Folly*, for, *the Folly of Children.*—When three or more Names are connected by the Articles *and*, *or*, and *nor*, the Genitive Caſe is formed only from the laſt, though all the Poſſeſſives are underſtood; as, *This is Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob's Invention*; *it is either Margaret, or Mary's Contrivance*; *that is neither John, nor Joſeph's Performance.*—Alſo when ſeveral Names are taken together, as a Poſſeſſor without a Conjunction; as, *the Lord Mayor of London's Authority.*

XI. Conjunctions, alſo the Adverb *than*, which always follows Qualities of the Comparative De-

gree, connect like States; as, *ſhe reviles you, and them, and me. He is two Inches taller than I.* i. e. *than* I *am.*

XII. A Comparative Adverb muſt not be ſet before a Quality compared by *er* or *eſt*; as, *wiſer, wiſeſt,* and not *more wiſer,* or *moſt wiſeſt,* &c.

☞ If the foregoing Abſtract of *Etymology* and *Syntax,* ſhould not be thought full enough, any Maſter may enlarge upon them as he pleaſes, or as the various Capacities of his Scholars may require; however, it may be recommended as a proper Introduction to *Fiſher*'s Grammar, with Exerciſes of bad Engliſh, being upon the ſame Principles and Plan.

Of QUANTITY *or* ACCENT.

QUANTITY is the Diſtinction of Syllables into long or ſhort. A Syllable is ſaid to be long, 1ſt, When it ends with a Vowel, as *ba, be.* 2d, When *e* final lengthens a foregoing Vowel, which otherwiſe would be ſhort, as *bale.* 3d, By a Diphthong, as *bail.* 4th, By *gh,* as *night, ſlight*; or *g,* as *deſign.*

A Syllable is ſhort when it ends with a Conſonant, as *ab, bab, lad:* For how many Letters ſoever be in a Syllable, if it ends with a Conſonant, and without containing a Diphthong or *gh,* it is called a ſhort Syllable.

When a Syllable ends with a Vowel, the Vowel has the greater Power than the Conſonant; when with a Conſonant, the Conſonant has the greater Power.

What therefore I would propoſe as the firſt General Rule is, that

In a primitive Word of two Syllables, where both

both Syllables are long, the Accent is generally laid upon the Vowel in the firſt Syllable, as *pri'-vate*, *bo'ſom*; but in Words where both are ſhort, the Accent is laid on the laſt Conſonant of the former Syllable, as *ban'ter*, *can'ker*, *dis'tant*; likewiſe when a ſingle Conſonant between two Vowels is ſounded double, ſuch Conſonant ſhould, according to this Rule, be accented and put to the former Vowel, by way of ſhortening or overpowering it, as *bal-ance*, *ban-iſh*. But as accenting of Conſonants may not be aſſented to, I would rather refer this, or any other New Obſervation, to the Conſideration of the Public, than aſſert them as Proprieties.

2d, In a Compound Word, whether compounded with a Prepoſition or Termination, the Accent muſt be laid upon the Primitive Part of the Word, as in *unſáfe*, *ze'alous*, &c.

3d, When Names and Verbs are compoſed of the ſame Letters, they are diſtinguiſhed by laying the Accent on the firſt Syllable in Names, and on the laſt in Verbs, as in the following Example.

NAMES.	VERBS.
An Accent	*to acce'nt*
A Concert	*to concert*
A Deſert	*to deſert*
An Object	*to object*
A Preſent	*to preſent*
A Rebel	*to rebel*
A Torment	*to torment*
An Unit	*to unite*, &c.

4th, Words of ſix Syllables have frequently two Accents, one on the firſt, and the other on the fourth, as *u'n-phi-lo-ſo'-phi-cal*, *ſa'-mi-li-a'-ri-ty*.

Remarks to be noted to Scholars when they come to writing out.

Of CAPITALS, *&c.*

CApital Letters ſhould never be ſet but at the Beginning of Chapters, Sentences, *&c.* at the firſt Letter after every Period, and at the Beginning of Proper Names or Noun-Subſtantives. Some Authors begin every Name, whether proper or common, with Capitals; but it would be very abſurd to begin any other Kinds of Words with Capitals, except national Qualities, as *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, &c. or emphatical Words.

Several Letters have ſimilar Sounds as they occur in Reading, yet may not be promiſcuouſly uſed in Writing; ſuch as *i*, *y*, a ſoft *c*, or *s*; *c* hard, or *k*; double or ſingle Conſonants of the ſame Sort at the End of Words, with many others, of which the following Remarks may be made.

When the Sound of *i* or *y* (which is always the ſame) occurs in the Middle of a Word, we frequently uſe *i*, as, *high*, *fibres*; except in ſome few Old, or Scripture Words, as *Egypt*, &c. or before the Termination *ing*, as, *marrying*, *tarrying*, &c. but before other Terminations, *i* is uſed, not *y*, as *buſy*, *buſied*; *i* never ends an Engliſh Word, but *y*, or *ie*, as, *lie*, *die*, *bury*, *crucify*, &c. or when a Name ſingular ends in *y*, it takes *ies* to make it Plural, as *Enemy*, *Enemies*, *City*, *Cities*.

When a Monoſyllable ends with *l*, the *l* muſt be doubled, as, *all*, *ball*, *cell*, *fill*, &c. except a Dipthong comes before the *l*, as, *fail*, *veal*, *feel*, *goal*, *toil*, *tool*; but in Words of two or more Syllables, the *l* at the End of Words is ſeldom doubled, except in proper Names.

A long *ſ*, muſt never be uſed in Writing either to begin or end a Word.

C, When ſounded ſoft has the ſame Sound with *s*, therefore *c* cannot retain its ſoft Sound before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, or at the End of a Word or Syllable; but muſt be repreſented by *s*, as, *ſorcery*, *ſour*, not *corcery*, *cour*; and the Sound of *c* hard, muſt be repreſented by *k*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, as, *kept*, *Kernal*, *kringe*, which is all the Uſe we have for *k* in the Language, *c* having the ſame Sound as *k* in other Poſitions.

* *C* and *ſ* occur promiſcouſly before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

---

* C *and* ſ *ſounding ſimilarly and occuring promiſcuouſly before* e, i, y, *'tis one of the hardeſt Things in our Language to know when to write the one and when the other, being only to be attained by Cuſtom and Obſervation. The ſame may be obſerved of* ci, ſi, *and* ti, *before a Vowel, all ſounding like* ſh, *and depending upon the Memory likewiſe. Many therefore of our great Scholars who have arrived at the Knowledge of our own Language only, by the ſimilar Idiotiſms of the learned ones, contend it as an indiſpenſible Neceſſity to learn* Latin *and* Greek, *to know properly how to repreſent the above ſimilar Sounds, from the Knowledge of thoſe Words from which they are originally deriv'd; but it might be aſked them, does not this ſame Knowledge or Recollection depend upon the Memory too. And any Perſon of common Senſe will infer,* "That it is certainly far "eaſier to remember the Spelling of ſuch or ſuch Words "as are contained in our own Mother Tongue, and there- "fore daily occur both in Converſation, Reading, and "Writing, than to have them to recollect from dead "Languages, which are never converſed in, and per- "haps ſeldom looked into after leaving Schools."

When Names and Verbs are ſynonimous, the *c* is generally uſed in the Name, and the *s* in the Verb; as,

Practice,	*a Buſineſs.*
Practiſe,	*to exerciſe.*
Advice,	*Councel.*
Adviſe,	*to counſel.*
Price,	*the Worth of a Thing.*
Priſe,	*to Appraiſe or Value.*
Councel,	*Advice.*
Counſel,	*to adviſe.*
Precedent,	*an Example.*
Preſide,	*to overſee, or govern.*

When a Verb ends with *e*, if it be compounded by a Termination which begins with *e* or *i*, the *e* at the End of the primitive Verb is left out in Spelling, and the laſt Conſonant of it put to the Termination in Dividing, as, *debate, debated, dance, dancing, exchange, exchanged, deride, deriding.*

Names that end in *us*, are written with *us* only, as, *Genius, Surplus, Cyprus*; but Qualities which end in *us*, take *ous*, as, *Righteous, virtuous, vicious, precious, pious*, &c.

APPENDIX.

SCRIPTURE LESSONS.

THE Lord is my Shep-herd, there-fore can I lack no-thing.

He ſhall feed me in a green Paſ-ture; and lead me forth be-ſide the Wa-ters of Com-fort.

Thou ſhalt pre-pare a Ta-ble be-fore me, a-gainſt them that trou-ble me; thou didſt a-noint my Head with Oil, and my Cup ſhall be full.

But thy lo-ving Kind-neſs and Mer-cy ſhall follow me all the Days of my Life: And I will dwell in the Houſe of the Lord for e-ver.

A-riſe, O Lord God, and lift up thine Hand: For-get not the Poor.

O my Soul, thou haſt ſaid unto the Lord, thou art my God, my Goods are no-thing un-to thee.

All my De-light is up-on the Saints that are in the Earth; and up-on ſuch as ex-cel in Vir-tue.

I have ſet God al-ways be-fore me: For he is on my Right-hand, there-fore I ſhall not fall.

Thy Mer-cy, O Lord, reach-eth unto the Heavens, and thy Truth un-to the Clouds.

How great is thy Mer-cy, O Lord! and the Children of Men ſhall put their Truſt un-der the Shadow of thy Wings.

For with thee is the Well of Life: And in thy Light ſhall we ſee Light.

I ſought the Lord, and he heard me: Yea, he ſa-ved me out of all my Fear.

O praiſe the Lord with me: And let us bleſs his Name al-ways.

I ſhall give Thanks un-to the Lord; his Praiſe ſhall e-ver be in my Mouth.

My Soul ſhall make her Boaſt in the Lord: The hum-ble ſhall hear of it and be glad.

The Fear of the Lord is pure, and en-du-reth for e-ver: The Judge-ments of the Lord are al-ways right-e-ous and true.

More to be de-ſi-red are they than Gold, yea, than much fine Gold: Sweet-er al-ſo than the Ho-ney and the Ho-ney Comb.

More-o-ver by them is thy Servant taught: And in keeping of them there is great Re-ward.

The Hea-vens de-clare the Glo-ry of God; and the Fir-ma-ment ſhew-eth his Han-dy-work.

One Day tel-leth ano-ther, and one Night doth cer-ti-fy a-no-ther.

There is nei-ther Speech nor Lan-guage, but their Voi-ces are heard a-mong them.

Their Sound is gone out into all the Land: And their Words un-to the End of the World.

Why ſtand-eſt thou ſo far off, O Lord; and hi-deſt thy Face in the need-ful Time of Trou-ble?

The Un-god-ly for his own Luſt doth per-ſe-cute the Poor. Let them be taken in the ſame Craft that they have de-vi-ſed.

For the Un-god-ly hath made Boaſt of his own Heart's Deſire; and ſpeak-eth Good of the Co-vet-ous, whom God ab-hor-reth.

The Rich and the Poor meet to-ge-ther: The Lord is the Ma-ker of them all.

A pru-dent Man fore-ſe-eth the Evil, and hi-deth him-ſelf: But the ſim-ple paſs on and are pu-niſh-ed.

He that op-preſſ-eth the Poor to in-creaſe his Rich-es, and he that gi-veth to the Rich ſhall ſure-ly come to Want.

The

The HISTORY *of the* CREATION *of the* WORLD.

GOD, out of his Freewill and for his own Glory, made the World, and all Things that are therein, by the Word of his Power. In ſix Days he finiſhed the ſtately Fabric, and on the ſeventh Day reſted from all his Labour: As to Man, he made him in his own Image, *i. e.* a thinking Being, after his own Likeneſs, out of the Duſt of the Ground, and breathed into his Noſtrils the Breath of Life. The Name of the Firſt Man was *Adam*, to whom God gave Power over the Fiſh in the Sea, the Fowls in the Air, the Beaſts in the Field, and, in a Word, over every living Thing that moveth upon the Face of the Earth; and, becauſe he was alone, or in a lonely State, though Lord of all the Creatures, God, whilſt he was in a deep Sleep, took out one of his Ribs, and thereof made a *Help-meet* for him, that is to ſay, *Woman*, in order to be the Object of his Love, and as it were, his ſecond ſelf. The Name of his new Conſort was *Eve*.

Theſe our firſt Parents were placed by God in the Garden of *Eden*, where they dwelt for a ſhort Time, poſſeſt of all the harmleſs Pleaſures that this Life could afford them. Of all Herbs bearing Seed, and Trees bearing Fruit, that grew within this Garden, they might eat with Freedom, as much and as often as they pleaſed, except of one only, namely, *The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil*, which they were not to touch upon Pain of Death, as a Teſt of their Duty to the great Author of their Being, who had beſtowed his Bleſſings upon them with ſo free a Hand.

Though the Man and his Wife, likewiſe, during this truly happy State, were naked, yet they were not aſhamed, becauſe they knew not Sin: They were

were perfect Strangers to all Toils and Hardſhips, and Death at that Time had no Power over them.

REFLECTIONS on this HISTORY.

From this Hiſtory we may learn, that there is a God, and but one, who made this World, and all Things in it; that he gave to each Part of it, what Nature, and theſe Virtues, which are moſt proper and fit for it; and that it is by his great Will alone, that all Things ſubſiſt in that Beauty and Order which they now appear. We are alſo bound in Duty to render God all that Tribute of Thanks which he ſo juſtly deſerves, for making us after his own glorious Image, and to adore his Power and Greatneſs ſo clearly manifeſted in all his Works, and to laud and extol his Bounty for them.

The HISTORY *of the* FALL *of* MAN.

WHEN God created the Heavens and the Earth, he gave Being likewiſe to a numerous Hoſt of holy Angels; but ſome of them poſſeſſed with a Spirit of Pride, rebelled againſt the Almighty, for which he caſt them headlong into Hell Fire, there to remain in the moſt exquiſite Torments, as eternal Monuments of his divine Diſpleaſure.

Theſe are thoſe Apoſtate Spirits, or Angels of the Devil, who are for ever artfully contriving, how to tempt Mankind and make them ſin againſt their Maker.

For which Purpoſe, *Satan*, their Head or Ringleader, aſſumed the Shape of a Serpent, and perſuaded the Woman to eat of the forbidden Fruit.

She lent an attentive Ear to the perſuaſive Accents of his artful Tongue, and, to her Sorrow, not only eat herſelf, but made her Huſband likewiſe taſte of that alluring and deceitful Fruit.

Where-

Whereupon God curſed the Serpent, and declared, that the Seed of the Woman ſhould bruiſe his Head; that is to ſay, a Saviour of the World ſhould one Day come to deſtroy the Works of the Devil.

He drove, however, *Adam* and *Eve* out of their rural Receſs; after which Misfortune, they lived in a moſt wretched State.

They loſt the Grace and Favour of God, became Captives of Satan, and ſubject not only to Death, and all the Miſeries incident to the human Species, but to Blindneſs of Mind and the Luſt of the Fleſh.

The latter is that unruly Self-love which withdraws our Love from God our heavenly Father; from whence proceed all thoſe enormous Crimes which lead to eternal Death.

Our firſt Parents had no Iſſue till after this groſs Abuſe of the Truſt repoſed in them, whereby their Children became expoſed to the like Hardſhips and Fatigues, and their Guilt devolved on their unhappy Race.

REFLECTIONS *on the preceding* HISTORY.

From this Leſſon we may learn, firſt, that God is not the Author of Sin, but that Man fell of his Free-will, and through his own Fault: From hence, in the ſecond Place, we may ſee, how dangerous it is to liſten to any Temptation, and to follow the Dictates of our own unruly Appetites. Thirdly, we may learn from hence, that the Almighty never threatens in vain; but makes the Guilty ſooner or later, feel the Weight of his Diſpleaſure. And laſtly, that though he puniſhed our firſt Parents thus ſeverely; yet in his Anger he remembered Mercy, and promiſed that the Seed of the Woman ſhould bruize the Serpent's Head.

The HISTORY *of the* DELUGE; *or,* NOAH'S FLOOD.

CAIN and *Abel* were the firſt-born Sons of *Adam* and *Eve.*

Cain, being wroth to find his Brother's Sacrifice more acceptable in the Sight of God than his own, roſe up againſt *Abel,* and ſlew him.

Adam had another Son whoſe Name was *Seth.*

The Children of *Seth,* indeed, called upon the Name of the Lord; but in Proceſs of Time, Man becoming prone to every evil Way, God Almighty repented that he had made him, and determined to deſtroy the World by an univerſal Deluge. *Noah,* however, a Deſcendant of *Seth,* found Grace in the Eyes of the Lord.

Accordingly God acquainted him with his Deſign, and commanded him to build an Ark, that is to ſay, a ſquare Veſſel made with a Lid or Cover, in the Form or Faſhion of a Cheſt of ſufficient Bulk or Burden, for the Reception of himſelf and his Family, and two of each Species, both of Birds and Beaſts.

When they were entered therein, God cauſed the Windows of Heaven to be opened, and an impetuous Torrent of Rain to deſcend upon the Earth for 40 Days and 40 Nights ſucceſſively; and at the ſame Time, the Fountains of the Deep were broken up; inſomuch, that all the high Hills that were under the whole Heaven were covered with Water.

Every living Subſtance was deſtroyed, which was upon the Face of the Ground, both Man and Beaſt.

There were only eight Souls who remained alive, that is to ſay, *Noah* and his Wife, and his three Sons and their Wives; beſides theſe other Crea-

Creatures which were with them in the Ark. After the Flood, the whole Earth was repleniſhed with Inhabitants, by the three Sons of *Noah*, *Shem*, *Ham*, and *Japhet*. Thus are we all Brethren, and Members of one Stock or Family. Mankind, however, ſoon after, grew more profligate and licentious than before.

Inſtead of paying divine Adoration to the Supreme Being, they worſhipped the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and an infinite Number of other created Beings.

They paid no Honour to their natural Parents; they were diſſolute and abandoned Villains; murdered or plundered their Neighbours without Remorſe; were guilty of the vileſt Aſperſions, and moſt egregious Lies, and gave a boundleſs Indulgence to all their ſenſual Appetites.

In the Purſuit of which lawleſs Pleaſures, they acted againſt the Light of Reaſon, and the Dictates of their own Conſcience, which is the Law of Nature.

REFLECTIONS *on the preceding* HISTORY.

The Inference which we ought to draw from this Hiſtory is according to St Peter, this, That the Lord knows how to deliver the Godly out of Temptations, and to reſerve the Unjuſt unto the Day of Judgment to be puniſhed. From this great Example of God's Severity, let us conſider, that as thoſe who were not in the Ark periſhed, ſo all ſuch as ſhall not enter into the Way of Salvation, and lay hold on the long Suffering of God, ſhall likewiſe periſh. And laſtly, ſince God, upon Noah's *Offering up a Sacrifice to him when the Water ceaſed, was graciouſly pleaſed to re-eſtabliſh the Order of Nature; and ſince that Order is ſtill ſubſiſting, we ought to render him our Tribute of Thanks for that Indul-*

gence, and to love and fear him from the Conſideration of his Mercy, as well as of his Juſtice.

The HISTORY *of* HEROD's CRUELTY, *or of the* MASSACRE *of the* INFANTS.

TO notify the Birth of our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt* to the Gentiles as well as to the Jews, God cauſed an uncommon Star to ariſe in the Eaſt, which ſome wiſe Men in thoſe Parts obſerving, and underſtanding withal, that this was to ſignify the Birth of the *Meſſiah* promiſed to the Jews, they travelled to the Metropolis of *Judea*, and there enquired after this new-born Prince, in order to do Homage to him.

Their public Character and Appearance, and their openly calling him the King of the Jews, put *Herod*, who then reigned over them, into a great Conſternation; and indeed the whole City into no ſmall Commotion, as both fearing and hoping for ſome extraordinary Event. *Herod*, however, determining in his Mind to deſtroy this ſuppoſed Rival in his Kingdom, aſſembled the whole Body of the wiſe Men, and demanded of them the very Place where the Meſſiah ſhould be born. And being informed by them that *Bethleham* was the Spot marked out by the Prophet *Micah*, he diſmiſſed them.

Upon this he ſent for the wiſe Men abovementioned, and enquired of them with the utmoſt Secrecy, the exact Time of the Star's firſt Appearance, and then ſent them to *Bethlehem*, with Orders to find out the young Prince if poſſible, and to bring him Word to *Jeruſalem*, that he in like Manner might go and pay him his Homage. The Pretence how-

however of worſhipping, was nothing more than a Cloak to his Intentions of killing the Child.

Theſe Perſons having thus received the King's Inſtructions, ſet out for *Bethlehem*, and were guided by the Star thither: After they had paid humble Adoration to the Child, and having preſented him with Gold, Frankincenſe, *&c.* they were preparing to return to *Herod*.

But God, who knew the Heart of that Tyrant, prevented them by a Viſion that very Night, and directed them into their own Country another Way. Not long after this, God ſent an Angel to *Joſeph* to acquaint him with *Herod*'s intended Cruelty againſt the Child, and to order him forthwith to retire into *Egypt* with him and his Mother, and there to continue till farther Notice, which Directions the Father inſtantly obeyed. *Herod*, in the mean Time, waited with the utmoſt Impatience for the Return of the Eaſtern Sages; but finding at length, that his moſt ſecret and ſubtle Deſigns were blaſted, he fell into a violent Fit of Rage and Reſentment, and determined to effect by Cruelty what he had been diſappointed of doing by all his little Arts of Inſinuation.

Accordingly he ſent out his Soldiers, and made a bloody Maſſacre of all the Children in the City of *Bethlehem*, and the adjacent Towns, that were two Years of Age and under, not doubting but that in this general Slaughter, he ſhould diſpatch the young Prince whom he ſo much dreaded; but God had found out a ſafe Retreat for him. The Shrieks, however, of tender Mothers for their innocent Babes, and the Groans of expiring Infants, who on this Occaſion, filled the Skies, were inexpreſſible, and were undoubtedly one Reaſon why the divine Vengeance not long after overtook this inhuman Tyrant, and ſmote him with a ſtrange and

ſhocking Diſtemper, which put an End at leaſt to his wicked and brutal Life.

REFLECTIONS *on the preceding* STORY.

From this tragical Hiſtory we may learn, that Providence directed, after a particular Manner, every important Event relating to our bleſſed Saviour; and that the moſt implacable Endeavours of wicked Men can never hinder the Execution of God's Deſigns, nor hurt thoſe who are under his divine Protection.

On the BIRTH *of our* SAVIOUR.

WHEN the Fullneſs of Time was come, that is, when the Time was come moſt proper to fulfil the Promiſe of the Almighty, God ſent his Son *Jeſus Chriſt* into this World, to be born of a Woman, and to live like one of us, in order to inſtruct Mankind, and to ſhew them plainly by his Words and Life how to live, in ſuch Manner as would prepare them here for the Happineſs of Heaven. Upon this kind Deſign, to make Men happy, the Son of God came down from his Throne in Heaven, to be born; and lived almoſt thirty Years in this World, like one of us in order the better to converſe with us. But that he might not be miſtaken or judged to be a common Man, God ſent his Prophets, as Heralds before him, to declare his Coming, and to prepare Mankind to receive *Jeſus Chriſt*, as they ought to receive the Son of God, and Angels alſo attended at his Birth.

But, when *Jeſus Chriſt* declared himſelf to be the Son of God, by many wonderful Works that he did, yet there were but very few that would be guided by his Wiſdom, or would follow that Pattern, which he himſelf ſet them to live by. And tho'

tho' this could not, but greatly grieve the Son of God; nevertheleſs, he ſtill ſtrove to mend Mankind, and when he had done all that was proper for him to do, though very few, would be mended by him; yet rather than even thoſe few, who were ſorry for having offended God, and earneſtly deſired to amend their Lives, leaſt theſe, though few, ſhould be ſhut out, of the Kingdom of Heaven, for their paſt Sins, which they could make no Amends to God for; Chriſt kindly offered up himſelf, to ſuffer in their Stead whatever was due to them for their Sins; that they might not be puniſhed for them, in the World to come. For their Sins it was, that *Jeſus Chriſt* gave himſelf up to be whipped in a very cruel Manner, and after that ſuffered the moſt ſhameful and painful Death of the Croſs.

Thus the Son of God died for our Sins, to ſave all thoſe that do repent, from being puniſhed in the World to come.

This cruel Death he ſuffered for our Sakes, and his Body was buried as all other dead Bodies are. But after three Days lying in the Grave, God raiſed up the Body of Chriſt to Life again; ſo that he eat, and drank, and talked with his Friends, and Diſciples, for many Days. And to prove to all, that he was the Son of God indeed, he was after that taken up by his Father into Heaven, in the Sight of five hundred Perſons at once; and in the Holy Scriptures we are told, that he now ſitteth, next to the Throne of God the Father, making continual Interceſſion for us.

The PRODIGAL SON.

A Certain Man had two Sons, and the younger of them ſaid unto his Father, give me the Por-

tion of Goods that falleth to me, and he divided unto them his Living. And not many Days after the younger Son gathered all together, and took his Journey into a far Country, and there waſted his Subſtance with riotous Living. And when he had ſpent all, there aroſe a mighty Famine in that Land, and he begun to be in want. And he went and joined himſelf to a Citizen in that Country; and he ſent him into the Country to feed Swine. And he would fain have filled his Belly with the Huſks which the Swine did eat, and no Man gave unto him. And when he came to himſelf he ſaid, how many hired Servants of my Father have Bread enough and to ſpare, and I periſh with Hunger.

I will ariſe and go to my Father, and will ſay unto him, Father, I have ſinned before Heaven and againſt thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son, make me as one of thy hired Servants.

And he aroſe and came to his Father, but when he was yet a great Way off his Father ſaw him, and had Compaſſion, and ran and fell on his Neck, and kiſſed him. And the Son ſaid unto him, Father, I have ſinned againſt Heaven and in thy Sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son. But the Father ſaid to his Servants, bring forth the beſt Robe, and put it on him, and put a Ring on his Hand, and Shoes on his Feet. And bring hither the fatted Calf, and kill it, and let us eat and be merry. For this my Son was dead, and is alive again, he was loſt, and is found; and they began to be merry.

Now his elder Son was in the Field, and as he drew nigh to the Houſe, he heard Muſic and Dancing. And he called one of the Servants, and aſked what theſe Things meant. And he ſaid unto him, thy Brother is come, and thy Father hath killed

killed the fatted Calf, becauſe he hath received him ſafe and ſound. And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore his Father came out and entreated him. And he anſwering, ſaid to his Father, lo, theſe many Years did I ſerve thee, neither trangreſſed I at any Time thy Commandment, and yet thou never gaveſt me a Kid that I might make merry with my Friends. But as ſoon as thy Son was come, who hath devoured thy Living with Harlots, thou haſt killed for him the fatted Calf. And he ſaid unto him, Son thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine. It was meet that we ſhould make merry and be glad, for this thy Brother was dead, and is alive again; and was loſt, and is found.

The RICH MAN *and* LAZARUS.

THERE was a certain rich Man, which was cloathed in Purple and fine Linen, and fared ſumptuouſly every Day. And there was a certain Beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his Gate full of Sores: And deſired to be fed with the Crums that fell from the rich Man's Table; moreover the Dogs came and licked his Sores. And it came to paſs that the Beggar died, and was carried by the Angels into Abraham's Boſom; the rich Man alſo died, and was buried: And in Hell he lift up his Eyes, being in Torments, and ſeeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his Boſom. And he cried, and ſaid, Father Abraham, have Mercy on me, and ſend Lazarus that he may dip the Tip of his Finger in Water, and cool my Tongue, for I am tormented in this Flame.

But Abraham ſaid, Son, remember that thou in thy Life Time received'ſt thy good Things, and likewiſe Lazarus evil Things, but now he is comforted,

forted, and thou art tormented. And beſides all this, between us and you there is a great Gulph fixed, ſo that they who would paſs from hence to you cannot, neither can they paſs to us that would come from thence.

Then he ſaid, I pray thee, therefore, Father, that thou wouldeſt ſend him to my Father's Houſe. For I have five Brethren, that he may teſtify unto them, leſt they alſo come into this Place of Torment. Abraham ſaid unto him, they have Moſes and the Prophets, let them hear them. And he ſaid, nay, Father Abraham, but if one went unto them from the Dead they will repent. And he ſaid unto him, if they hear not Moſes and the Prophets, neither will they be perſuaded though one roſe from the Dead.

The UNJUST STEWARD.

THERE was a certain rich Man, who had a Steward; and the ſame was accuſed unto him that he had waſted his Goods. And he called him, and ſaid unto him, how is it that I hear this of thee? Give an Account of thy Stewardſhip, for thou mayeſt be no longer Steward. Then the Steward ſaid within himſelf, what ſhall I do? For my Lord taketh from me the Stewardſhip; I cannot dig, to beg I am aſhamed. I am reſolved what to do, that when I am put out of the Stewardſhip they may receive me into their Houſes. So he called every one of his Lord's Debtors unto him, and ſaid unto the firſt, how much oweſt thou unto my Lord? And he ſaid, an hundred Meaſures of Oil. And he ſaid unto him, take thy Bill, and ſit down quickly, and write fifty. Then he ſaid unto another, and how much oweſt thou? And he

he ſaid, an hundred Meaſures of Wheat. And he ſaid unto him, take thy Bill, and write fourſcore. And the Lord commended the unjuſt Steward, becauſe he had done wiſely; for the Children of this World are in their Kind wiſer than the Children of Light.

The PHARISEE *and the* PUBLICAN.

OUR Saviour ſpake this Parable unto certain Men who truſted in themſelves, that they were righteous, and deſpiſed others. Two Men went up into the Temple to pray, the one a Phariſee, and the other a Publican. The Phariſee ſtood thus, and prayed within himſelf; God, I thank thee that I am not as other Men are, who are, guilty of Extortion, unjuſt, Adulterers, or even as this Publican. I faſt twice in the Week; I give Tithes of all that I poſſeſs. And the Publican ſtanding afar off, would not ſo much as lift up his Face unto Heaven, but ſmote upon his Breaſt, ſaying, God be merciful unto me a Sinner. I tell you this Man went down to his Houſe juſtified rather than the other; for every one that exalteth himſelf ſhall be abaſed; and he that humbleth himſelf ſhall be exalted.

PSALM XIX.

By JOSEPH ADDISON, Eſq;

1. THE ſpacious Firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal Sky,
And ſpangled Heavens, a ſhining Frame,
Their great Original proclaim:
Th' unwearied Sun, from Day to Day,
Does his Creator's Power diſplay,
And publiſhes to every Land
The Work of an Almighty Hand.

Soon

II. Soon as the Ev'ning Shades prevail,
The Moon takes up the wond'rous Tale,
And nightly to the liſt'ning Earth
Repeats the Story of her Birth:
Whilſt all the Stars that round her burn,
And all the Planets in their Turn,
Confirm the Tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the Truth from Pole to Pole.

III. What though, in ſolemn Silence, all
Move round the dark terreſtrial Ball;
What though nor real Voice nor Sound
Amid their radiant Orbs be found;
In Reaſon's Ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious Voice,
For ever ſinging, as they ſhine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO.

FATHER of all! in every Age,
In ev'ry Clime ador'd,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
JEHOVAH, JOVE, or LORD!

Thou great firſt Cauſe, leaſt underſtood,
Who all my Senſe confin'd
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myſelf am blind;

Yet gave me, in this dark Eſtate,
To ſee the Good from Ill;
And, binding Nature faſt in Fate,
Left free the human Will.

What Conſcience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do:
This teach me more than Hell to ſhun,
That more than Heav'n purſue.

What Bleſſings thy free Bounty gives,
Let me not caſt away;

For

For GOD is paid when Man receives;
T' enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to Earth's contracted Span
Thy Goodneſs let me bound,
Or think thee Lord alone of Man,
When thouſand Worlds are round:

Let not this weak unknowing Hand
Preſume thy Bolts to throw,
And deal Damnation round the Land,
On each I judge thy Foe:

If I am right, oh teach my Heart
Still in the Right to ſtay:
If I am wrong, thy Grace impart
To find that better Way;

Save me alike from fooliſh pride,
Or impious Diſcontent,
At ought thy Wiſdom has deny'd,
Or ought thy Goodneſs lent.

Teach me to feel another's Woe;
To hide the Fault I ſee:
That Mercy I to others ſhew,
That Mercy ſhew to me.

Mean tho' I am, not wholly ſo,
Since quicken'd by thy Breath;
Oh lead me whereſoe'er I go,
Thro' this Day's Life or Death.

This Day be Bread and Peace my Lot;
All elſe beneath the Sun
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or not,
And let thy Will be done.

To thee, whoſe Temple is all Space,
Whoſe Altar, Earth, Sea, Skies,
One Chorus let all Being raiſe!
All Nature's Incenſe riſe!

F I N I S.

Just Published,

Price neatly bound 1s. 6d.

A NEW and CORRECT EDITION, being the SEVENTH, with ADDITIONS of

A NEW GRAMMAR; with Exercises of BAD ENGLISH; Or,

An Easy GUIDE to Speaking and Writing

The *English Language* Properly and Correctly.

In FOUR PARTS: Containing, Orthography, or true Spelling; Prosody, or due Pronunciation; Etymology, or the Derivation, Kinds of Words, &c. and Syntax, or Construction.—By which ANY Person of a tolerable Capacity, may, in a short Time, learn to write ENGLISH as properly as ONE acquainted with the Latin, or other Tongues. The Exercises of Bad English are contrived, after the Manner of Clarke's or Bailey's Examples for the Latin, to prove our Concord by; which, though never made Use of by any of our Grammarians before, are found by Experience, to contribute much more to a speedy and critical Knowledge of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, than any Thing hitherto prescribed.

By A. FISHER.

☞ In this Edition, among other useful Articles, is inserted an ESSAY on polite Breeding, in which the Rules of Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax, are often violated and left for the Scholars to correct, designed as a finishing Point, to prove them in all and every Part of Grammar; and also as a useful Lesson in the Conduct of Life.—Likewise Maxims for the Ladies, in the Manner of the above Essay, recommended as Topics to enlarge upon, by Way of moral Instruction.

Also, Price 3s.

The THIRD EDITION (Enlarged and improved, with English Mottos prefixed to the Essays) of

THE PLEASING INSTRUCTOR: Or, ENTERTAINING MORALIST.

CONTAINING,

Select Essays, Visions, and Allegories. Designed for the Use of Schools as well as the Closet; with a View to form the rising Minds of the Youth of both Sexes to Virtue, and destroy in the Bud, those Vices and Frailties, which Mankind, and Youth in particular, are addicted to.

To which are prefixed, THOUGHTS on EDUCATION, and the Manner of conveying Instruction properly.

☞ Herein is exhibited a connected Plan of Morality, free from Jumble, or Incoherence; and the *Utile Dulci* having been consulted throughout the whole, Morality here appears gay and smiling, steals insensibly into our good Graces, and makes the most lasting Impressions, being divested of that unpleasing Formality with which she is too often disguised by partial or mistaken Pedants.

LONDON: Printed for J. RICHARDSON, in Paternoster-Row; and T. SLACK.